





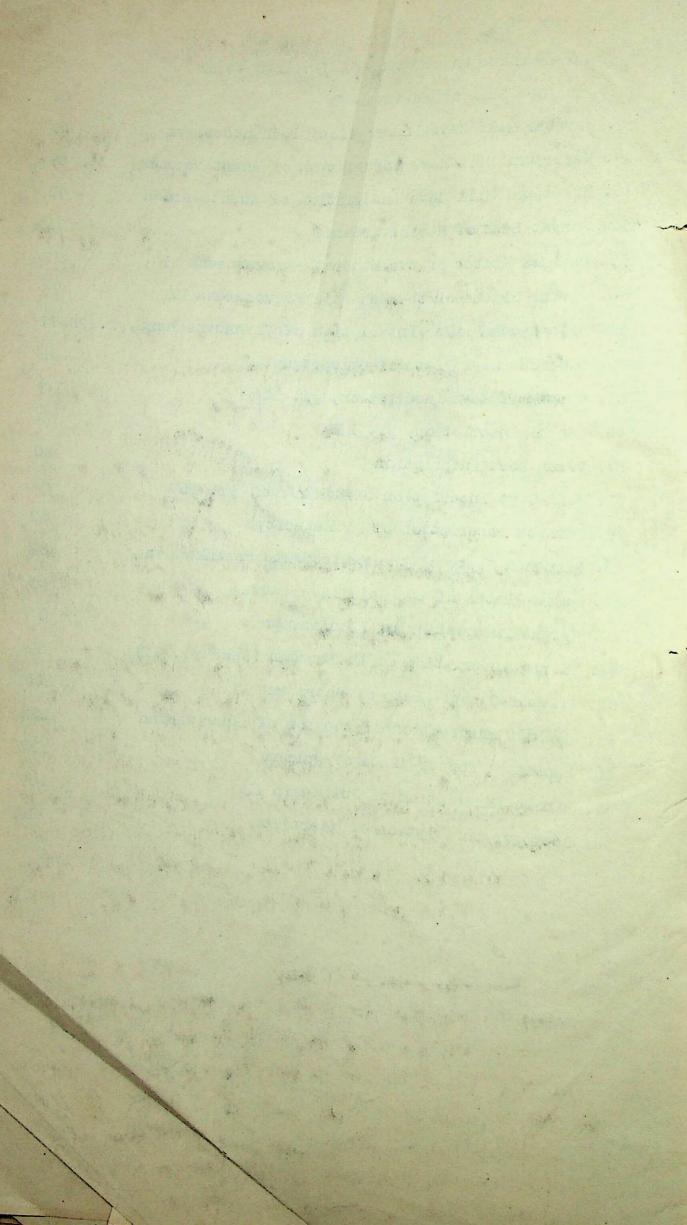


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TRANSLATION

- 29. This lofty column (is) as it were the arm of the earth, proclaiming the fame, --- which, having pervaded the entire surface of the earth with (its) development that was caused by (his) conquest of the whole world, (has departed) hence (and now) experiences the sweet happiness attained by (his) having gone to the abode of (Indra) the lord of the gods,--of the Maharajadhiraja, the glorious Samudragupta,---
- 1. /Who/-.... by his own kinsmen.....; --- whose.....
- 3. /Who/..... twanging (of the bow-string) burst open and scattered.....dishevelled.....
- 5. Whose happy mind was accustomed to associate with learned people ;--who was the supporter of the real truth of the scriptures ;..... firmly fixed; --- who, having overwhelmed, with the (force of the) commands of the collective merits of (his) learned men, those things which obstruct the beauty of excellent poetry, (still) enjoys, in the world of the wise, the sovereignty of the fame (produced) by much poetry, and of clear meaning; ---
- 7. Who, being looked at (with envy) by the faces, melancholy (through the rejection of themselves), of others of equal birth, while the attendants of the court breathed forth deep sighs (of happiness), was bidden by his father, --- who, exclaiming "Verily (he is) worthy," embraced (him) with the hairs of (his) body standing erect (through pleasure, and thus) indicative of (his) sentiments, and scanned (him) with an eye turning round and round in affection, (and) laden with tears (of joy), (and) perceptive of (his noble) nature, --- /to govern of a surety/ the whole world; ---
- 9. Whose some people (were accustomed to) taste with affection, displaying exceeding great joy when they beheld (his) many actions that resembled nothing of mortal nature; (and) whose protection other people, afflicted by (his) prowess, sought, performing obeisance,
- 11. /Whose/..... doers of great wrong, always conquered by his arm ! battle, tomorrow and tomorrow......pride.....repent with minds filled with contentment (and) expanding with my displayed pleasure and affection, the spring (

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- 13. By whom, having, unassisted, with the force of the prowess of (his) arm that rose up so as to pass all bounds, uprooted ACHYUTA and NAGASENA; (by whom), causing him who was born in the femily of the KOTAS to be captured by (his) armies, (and) taking his pleasure at (the city) that had the name of PUSHPA, while the sun.... the banks.....; —
- 15. (Of whom it used to be said),—"The building of the pale of religion; fame as white as the rays of the moon, (and) spreading far and wide; wisdom that pierced the essential nature of things;..... calmness....; the path of the sacred hymns, that is worthy to be studied; and even poetry, which gives free vent to the power of the mind of poets; (all these are his); (in short) what (virtues) is there that does not belong to him, who alone is a worthy subject of contemplation for those who can recognise merit and intellect?;" ——
- Whose only ally was the prowess of the strength of his own arm; who was noted for prowess; whose most charming body was covered over with all the beauty of the marks of a hundred confused wounds, caused by the blows of battle-axes, arrows, spears, pikes, barbed darts, swords, lances, javelins for throwing, iron arrows, valitastikas, and many other (weapons);—
- 19. Whose great good fortune was mixed with, so as to be increased by (his) glory produced by the favour shewn in capturing and then liberating Mahendra of Kosala, vyachraraja of Mahakantara, Mantaraja of Kerala, Mahendra of Pishtafura, svanidatta of Kottura on the hill, Damana of Erandapalla, vishnucopa of Kanchi, Nilaraja of Avamukta, Hastivarian of Vengi, ugrasena of Palakka, Kubera of Devarashtra, Dhananjaya of Kusthalapura, and all the other kings of the Region of the South; —
- 21. Who abounded in majesty that had been increased by violently exterminating RUDRADEVA, MATILA, NAGADATTA, CHANDRAVARMAN, GANAPATINAGA, NAGASENA, ACHYUTA, NANDIN, BALAVARMAN, and many other kings of (the land of)
 ARYAVARTA; —— who made all the kings of the FOREST COUNTRIES to become (his) servents;——
- 22. Whose imperious commands were fully gratified, by giving all (kings of taxes and obeying (his) orders and coming to perform obeisance, frontier-kings of SAMATATA, DAVAKA, KAMARUPA, MEPALA, KART

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- other (countries), and by the MALAVAS, ARJUNAYANAS, YAUDHEYAS, MADRAKAS, ABHIRAS, PRARJUNAS, SANAKANIKAS, KAKAS, KHARAPARIKAS, and other (tribes);--
- 23. Whose tranquil fame, pervading the whole world, was generated by establishing (again) many royal families, fallen and deprived of sovereignty; --whose binding together of the (whole) world, by means of the amplitude of the vigour of (his) arm, was effected by the acts of respectful service, such as offering themselves as sacrifices, bringing presents of maidens, (giving) Garuda-tokens, (surrendering) the enjoyment of their own territories, soliciting (his) commands, etc., (endered) by the DATVAPUTRAS, SHAHIS, SHAHANUSHAHIS, SAKAS, and MURUNDAS, and by the people of SINHAIA and all (other) dwellers in islands; -- who had no antagonist (of equal power) in the world; -- who, by the overflow of the multitude of (his) various virtues adorned by a hundred good actions, rubbed out the fame of other kings with the soles of (his) feet; -- who, being incomprehensible, was the spirit that was the cause of the production of good and the destruction of evil; -- who, being full of compassion, had a tender heart that could be won over simply by devotion and obeisance; - who was the giver of many hundreds of thousands of cows: ---
- 26. Whose mind busied itself with the support and the initiation, etc., of the miserable, the poor, the helpless, and the afflicted; who was the glorified personification of kindness to mankind; who was equal to (the gods) Dhanada and Varuma and Indra and Antaka; whose officers were always employed in restoring the wealth of the various kings who had been conquered by the strength of his arms; —
- 27. Who put to shame (Kasyapa) the preceptor of (Indra) the lord of the gods, and Tumburu, and Narada, and others, by (his) sharp and polished intellect and choral skill and musical accomplishments; who established (his) title of 'king of poets' by various poetical compositions that were fit to be the means of subsistence of learned people; whose many wonderful and noble deeds are worthy to be praised for a very long time; —
- 28. Who was a mortal only in celebrating the rites of the observances of mankind, (but was otherwise) a god, dwelling on the earth; who was the son of the son's son of the Mahardja, the illustrious GUPTA; who was the son's son of the Mahardja, the illustrious GHATCTKACHA; who was the son of the Mahardjadkindja, the glorious CHANDRAGUPTA (I.), (and)

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- the daughter's son of LICHCHHAVI, begotten on the Mahadevi KUMARADEVI; —
 30. (And) whose fame, —— ever heaped up higher and higher by the development
 of (his) liberality and prowess of arm and composure and (study of) the
 precepts of the scriptures, —— travelling by many paths, purifies the t
 three worlds, as if it were the pale yellow water of (the river) Ganga,
 flowing quickly on being liberated from confinement in the thickets of
 the matted hair of (the god) Pasupati.
- 31. And this peetical composition, —— (the work) of the Khadyatapakika, the son of the Mahadandandyaka Dhruwabhuti, the Samdhivigrahika and Kumdramdtya, the Mahadandandyaka HARISHENA, who is the slave of these same feet of the Bhattaraka, (and) whose mind is expanded by the favour of constantly walking about in (his) presence, —— let it be for the welfare and happiness of all existing beings!
- 33. And the accomplishment of the matter has been effected by the Mahadandanayaka TTLABHATTAKA, who meditates on the feet of the Paramabhattaraka.

the described a course to the following of the following and arms are set regular from contract to home to have any condition (series) (20 years) has expected that was no number has their regular (als) to participe of the compliance, travelland by more paths, pression of part (rome to) to make the rate plan and or (the party) that e estate the state of the supplier may be pro- as for the the court . Aprined (Son Att) to that feller and And telle population composition, ... (the world) of the Distinction Court and er de la sublemble de l'impliment de l'application de l'application de la sublemble de la subl the rest was read to spale wit at our commences which which and I out the transfer to move on the following at least one is the second (bes) adjusted in well-tag shout in (this) meaning, --- let it he for the uplifier and here the second less on the recte bus here exceed by the second of the the sile silent wast, who wouldn't on the feet of the language and the silent s Court State of the A CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY OF

(2) UMAYAGIRI CAVE INSCRIPTION OF CHANDRAGUPTA II. THE YEAR 82.

Perfection has been attained! In the year 80 (and) 2, on the eleventh lunar day of the bright fortnight of the month Ashadha,—this (is) the appropriate religious gift of the SANAKANIKA, the Maharaja .DHAIA (?),—the son's son of the Maharaja CHHAGAIAGA; (and) the son of the Maharaja VISHNUDASA,—who meditates on the feet of the Paramabhattaraka and Maharajadhiraja, the glorious CHANDRAGUPTA (II).

(3) SANCHI STONE INSCRIPTION OF CHANDRAGUPTA II THE YEAR 93.

Perfection has been attained ! To the community of the faithful in the holy great vihara of KAKANADABOTA, --- in which the organs of sense (of the members of it) have been subdued by the virtues of (good) character, religious meditation, and wisdom; which deeds of the very highest religious merit; which has come together from the four quarters of the world; (and) which is the abode of most excellent Sramanas,having prostrated himself in an assembly of five persons, AMRAKARDAVA, the son of Undana, -- whose means of subsistence have been made comfortable by the favour of the feet of the Maharajadhiraja, the glorious CHANDRA-GUPTA (II); who is publishing in the world the emiable behaviour of the virtuous people who are the dependents (of the king); who has acquired banners of victory and fame in many battles; (and) who is an inhabitant of (the town of) NASHTI..... in the SUKULI desa, -- gives (the village or allotment of) ISVARAVASAKA, purchased with the endowment of Maja and Sarabhanga and Amrarata of the royal household, and (also gives) twenty-five dinaras.

- From /the interest of the dinaras/ given by him,—with half, as long as the moon and the sum (endure), let five Bhikshus be fed, and let a lamp burn in the jewel-house, for the perfection of all the virtues of..... the familiar name of DEVARAJA, of the Maharajadhiraja, the glorious CHANDRAGUPTA (II.); and with the other half, which is mine, let the same number of five Bhikshus be fed, and (let) a lamp (burn) in the jewel-house.
- 10 Whosever shall interfere with this his arrangement, he shall become invested with (the guilt of) the slaughter of a cow or of a Brahman, and

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with (the guilt of) the five sins that entail immediate retribution :

11 The year 90 (and) 3; (the month) Bhadrapada; the day 4.

- (4) UDAYAGIRI CAVE INSCRIPTION OF CHANDRAGUPTA II

 Perfection has been attained ! which shines like the sun,
 radiant with internal light, upon the earth pervades
 (and) has the appollation of CHANDRAGUPTA (II), (and is)
 wonderful ;---
- Bought by the purchase-money of /whose/ prowess, /the earth/, in which

 (all other) princes are humiliated by the slavery (imposed on them by him)

 gratified by religion.
- He who holds the position, acquired by hereditary descent, of being a minister of that same saintly sovereign, possessed of inconceivable

 (and) /has been appointed to/ (the office of arranging) peace and war; (viz.)---
- He who, belonging to the Kautsa (gotra) is well-known under the name of SABA, (but is called) VIRASENA by (his) family-appellation; who knows the meanings of words, and logic, and (the ways of) mankind; who is a poet; and who belongs to (the city of) PATALIFUTRA, —
- 5 He came here, accompanied by the king in person, who was seeking to conquer the whole world; and, through devotion towards the divine (god) Sambhu, he caused this cave to be made.

Luncks sander condition. Itselfor first majo care, all (to Jime with still . D valo set ; abandedhada (time wit) ; & (inc.) th water was , mie all mille wilde dalen ! Darketta need and molfostron entering Street all more digit territorial data decilier (at box) .(11) investments to mittaffence of and (12) cueld by the province remove of fibosof province. Alle erettly to visite is planed to broughly promine all to be excitations one secretary (seed to I.e. , modeling to ballions a valo holds the southion, considered by hereithery decome, of sounce ... able temporal to become on to provide a solution of the selection bro come (prigatores to satisfact to) (of boomings month and (has) --- (six) ; *** o vice, belonging to the lighted (sector) is not should not on men of The transfer of the state of th the meanings of vorte, and legic, and (the care of) madine ; -- the large of) the telephone of employed of the see the to come leave, accommended by the later in person, who are seciting to cor-(beg) extent all almost reduced devoted the time : the theore of received (ged) colons at of even abid bosons of anides.

(5) JUNAGADH ROCK INSCRIPTION OF SKANDAGUPTA. THE YEARS 136, AND 137 AND 138.

FIRST PART: Perfection has been attained! Victorious is he, (the god)
Vishmu,—— the perpetual abode of the (goddess) Lakshmi, whose dwelling
is the waterlily; the conqueror of distress; the completely victorious
one,—— who, for the sake of the happiness of (Indra) the lord of the
gods, seized back from (the demon) Bali the goddess of wealth and splendour, who is admitted to be worthy of enjoyment, (and) who had been kept
away from him for a very long time!

- 2 And next, victorious for ever is the supreme king of kings over kings, whose breast is embraced by the goddess of wealth and splendour : who has developed heroism by (the strength of his) arms; and who plucked (and utilised) the authority of (his local) representatives, who were so many Garudas, (and used it as) an antidote against the (hostile) kings, who were so many serpents, lifting up their hoods in pride and arrogance; SKANDAGUPTA, of great glory, the abode of kingly qualities, who, when (his) father by his own power had attained the position of being a friend of the gods, bowed down his enemies, and made subject to himself the (whole) earth, bounded by the waters of the four oceans, (and) full of thriving countries round the borders of it ;--- whose fame, moreover. even (his) enemies, in the countries of the MIECHCHHAS having (their) pride broken down to the very root, announce with the words "verily the victory has been achieved by him ;"--- (and) whom the goddess of fortune and splendour of her own accord selected as her husband, having in succession (and) with judgment skilfully taken into consideration and thought over all the causes of virtues and faults, (and) having discarded all (the other) sons of kings (as not coming up to her standard.)
- While he, the king, is reigning, verily no man among his subjects falls away from religion; (and) there is no one who is distressed, (or) in poverty, (or) in misery, (or) avaricious, or who, worthy of punishment, is over-much put to torture.
- Thus having conquered the whole earth, (and) having destroyed the height of the pride of (his) enemies, (and) having appointed protectors in all the countries, he coglitated in many ways,— "Among all may servents put together, who is there, who— suitable; endowed with intellect; modest; possessed of a disposition that is not destitute of wisdom and memory;

NUMBER TO BETT TOTAL TO SECURITION (3) CIA 102 C.A., TI or use . and all companies : Mandadana into land college of the Thirty of the college of the col elical mater, beauty (emission) all to close fartages all purging an implicate special from order; appropriately 20 medical inco-centre; cittingature with to the cit (cities) to requirement out to city and the time, and broken the officers to equation with all (modern with) one four facine . depth a test date (and) , the restrict or restrict of of histothine at other facts and from the for a very long than ! and noted to relation the true energies of kings over broken the transfers for differ to enable old of benevies at desert media was below to be the comment to depend out to release broad or or an even out of the court entire court of the court of the court of the court of . The Control of the section of the Control of the over so ment originate, litting up thats leaded a painting up and an end an end and the of the state of the cook of the tors to deliver the contract of the cook of th (hin) reties by his simpson and abunded his problem of ming a fator of the code, board has been the commerce and most blood to be the ng from (land, postage of the proton of the page, postage, affect of the carriers and back one of it to created and there asked on the meters (and proceedings to the commence of the standards (and) core were some all their complete allow they got of and maken able (winds) white the come time the state of the bit to the time the said white the said the sai of fortens and extensive of the own control entential to are instanted to the color blocks that must will the branch after (the bostes one of to make it the could prove the product of the constitution of the I, improved the color of the color of the color of the color of the tells by, the since its religion, werelly no our selection of colds at , or other they from an Aplant ; (and) them is no one who he is brosent, then to the medium de pides , or as applicance (se) consist at (se) estance emident of for destroyers. A state of the sta the said the said of the said Supplied to the state of the supplied to the s endowed with truth, straightforwardness, nobility, and prudent behaviour; and possessed of sweetness, civility, and fame;—— loyal; affectionate; endowed with manly characteristics; and possessed of a mind that (has been tried and) is (found to be) pure by all the tests of honesty; possessed of an inner soul pervaded by (the inclination for) the acquittance of debts and obligations; occupied with the welfare of all mankind;—capable both in the lawful acquisition of wealth, and also in the preservation of it, when acquired, and further in causing the increase of it, when protected, (and able) to dispense it on worthy objects, when it has been increased,——shall govern all my (countries of the) SURASHTRAS?

I have it; (there is) just one man, PARNADATTA, competent to bear this burden."

- (And it was this same Parmadatta) who, with pressing (and) with difficulty, was appointed by the lord of kings, who had thus deliberated in his mind for many days and nights, to protect in a proper manner the land of the SURASHTRAS. (And) just as the gods became comfortable, (and) not disturbed in mind, when they had appointed Varuna to the western point of the compass, so the king was easy at heart, when he had appointed PARNADATTA over the region of the west.
- His son,—— possessed of a filial disposition; his own self, as it were, reduplicated; well trained by self-control; worthy to be protected, as if it were his own self, by the all-pervading spirit; always self-possessed endowed with a naturally beautiful form; having a disposition the whole of which was always pervaded with joy through a variety of charming actions that were in accordance with (his) beauty; having a waterlily of a face that resembled a bed of waterlilies in full bloom; the refuge of men who came to him for protection,—— was this same one who is renowned on the earth under the name of CHAKRAPALITA; who is beloved of the people; and who confers distinction upon (his) father by his own noble qualities which are everything except unpolished:——
- In whom all these qualities dwell to a marked degree, (and) without ever wandering away (from him),—— viz. patience; lordship; modesty; and good behaviour; and heroism without (too) great an estimation of process; eloquence (?); self-control; liberality; and high-spiritedness; civility the acquittance of debts and obligations; and freedom from empty-headedness; beauty; and reprobation of things that are not right; absence

charted become the constitute of administration of the constitution of the constitutio weekleeste a seed ---- our into establish the subscient to be seen the see the said tries to be entired that a nothing security that it is not the second t appeared the primary and the selection (as of heads) as (this finise) many clayer of the nother that all to take the term of the factors. other. Its to emitten out offer telephon ; another ten notes to each where we are note buty things to contributions trained of a public of forces of the resonant of the delivery the deliver the delivery of the propose of the and the mind in the property of the meaning of levels and personal many the state of the section of the record that we buse out that I been it; (there it) just one no, throughten, ougstone to been hits wind all (and proposition who read the second of the little second of th or the solution word had oder capable to based with yet bedrakeness as a continue and come or one and topology be explored to be a supply to the art had a the contraction state as the feet as the following the state of the representation of the secret between the year made their at representation the courses, so the being was compared to pass on while of the contract with the son, was consisted in this discount this is to be printed and all . A salog of at appear; to place - Lies and best to be to be a sale of the best to be a sale of of all out addressed a public planta included the party a data business of velice was about a surrelative of the distance and the surrelation of the surrelation and a to officer a grant of the confirmed at mon to s of so the fine continuities, take the product of the transfer on the about the series of the series of the series of the series

of astonishment; firmness; and generosity. Even in the whole world there is no one to be found, in whom a comparison with his virtues may be made; verily he has become, in all entireness, the standard of comparison for men who are endowed with virtuous qualities.

- (And it was he) who was appointed by (his) father, after testing in person 12 (the existence in him of) these same qualities mentioned above, and higher ones even than them; and who then accomplished the protection of (this) city in a way that quite distinguished him above his predecessors. Relying upon the process of his own two excellent arms (?), not on the pride of any other man, he subjected no one in this city to any anxiety; and he punished wicked people. Even in this time which is a mean one, he failed not to maintain confidence in the people, together with the inhabitants of the city; and, by carefully inquiring into faults, he has charmed all the citizens, together with and children. And he has made (his) subjects happy by conversations addressed with smiles, and marks of honour, and presents; by free and reciprocal entering into (each other's) houses; (and) by carefully nourishing the family ceremonies of affection. Endowed with the highest piety, affable, pure, (and) in a suitable manner devoted to charity, he has even without any conflict between religion and wealth, applied himself to such pleasures as many be attained at the proper time. What wonder is there in the fact that he, /born/ from PARNADATTA, is possessed of such proper behaviour ?; can heat ever be produced from the moon, which is cold like a string of pearls or like a waterlily ?
- Then, in due course of time, there came the season of clouds, bursting asunder with (its) clouds the season of heat, when much water rained down unceasingly for a long time; by reason of which (the lake) SUBARSANA suddenly burst, —— making the calculation in the reckoning of the GUPTAS, in a century of years, increased by thirty and also six more, at night, on the sixth day of (the month) Praushthapada. And these (other rivers) which take their source from (the mountain) RAIVATAKA, (and also) this PAIASINI, beautiful with (its) sandy stretches,——(all of them) the mistresses of the ocean,——having dwelt so long in captivity, went again, in due accordance with the scriptures, to their lord (the sea). (And) having noticed the great bewilderment, caused by the excess of rain, (the mountain) URJAYAT, desirous of appropriating the wives of the mighty

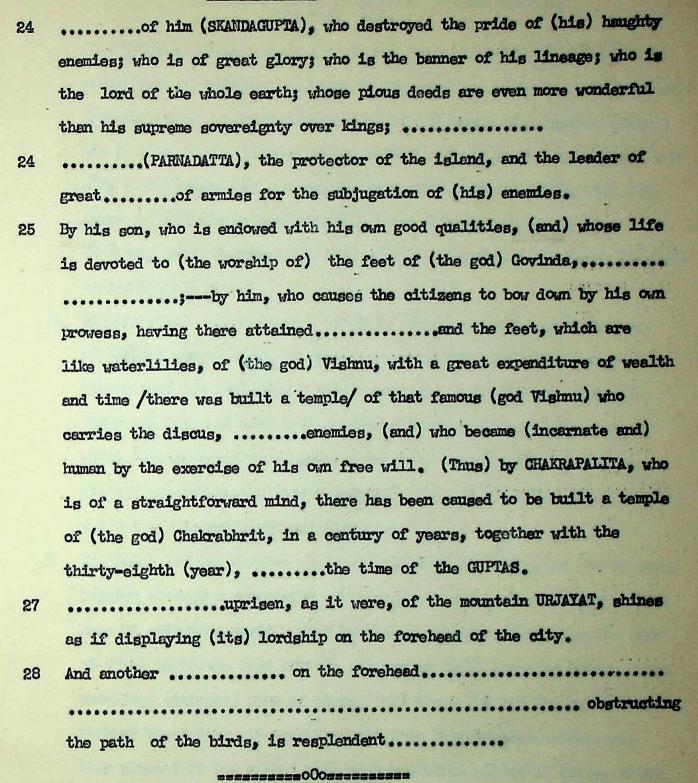
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ocean, stretched forth as it were a hand, consisting of the river (PALASINI), decorated with the numerous flowers that grew on the edges of (its) banks.

- Then on all sides/ the people fell into despair, discussing how they should act; and, spending the whole night awake in vain, in great anxiety they reflected,——"Here in a moment, (the lake) SUDARSANA has (by the overflowing of its waters) assumed an unpleasing appearance towards all the people, (as if it were) a man (?); having the appearance of the ocean, quite full of water, can it ever (again) become pleasing of aspect,
- 18 of devotion towards his father, (and) holding in full view, for the welfare of the king and of the city also, religion, which has such auspicious results, --- in a century of years, increased by thirty and seven others also, attentive to the sacred writings..... whose majesty is well known. Then, having sacrificed to the gods with obeisances; and having gratified the twice-born with (presents of) riches; and having paid respect to the citizens with such honours as they deserved, and to such of (his) servents as were worthy of notice, and to (his friends with presents, --- in the first fortnight of the month..... belonging to the hot season, on the first day, he, having practised (all the above) respectful observances for two months, made an immeasurable expenditure of wealth, and, /built an embankment/ a hundred cubits in all in length, and sixty and eight in breadth, and seven (?) men's height in elevation,of two hundred cubits. (Thus), having done honour to the kings, he laboriously built up, with a great masonry work, properly constructed, the lake SUDARSANA, which is renowned as not being evil by nature, so that it should last for all eternity, --- agitated by the defiances of the ruddy-geese which display (their) beauty along the edges of the firmly-built embankment, and by the settling down (in its waters) of the herons and the swans......pure waters; on the earththe sun and the moon.
- And may the city become prosperous; full of inhabitants; cleaned from sin by prayers sung by many hundreds of Brahmans; /and free from/drought and famine for a hundred years....../Thus/ ends the composition of the description of the restoration of (the lake) SUDARSANA.

where our way was the reported because of the production of the first and the contraction of the section of the species and the cutting homes with the court of the court (15.1) (15.1) (15.1) (15.1) (15.1) (15.1) will our military the character of the contract of the contract of police topic of the matter and the color of the color of the color of the color and the state of t the course anarticina appearing to together (market as the authorithmeter) passes of the consecution of the section (12) having (come of the ed) , edipose and ... There is not being publical (special tous in one special to their source to be a supplied to the second supplied of the second supplied to th the all on the top of cathles (red) cathles of the alternative of the said and the second of the second o The state of the s The state of the s were rejecty to bell long. Charles decire to the of the least parties (to strain on) the profession and institutes retired from passional conparty are removed for a first amountain and an analysis from party and him deservant, and by state of (ting) exercises of the base of the characters this detends with as a new distribution of the state of the section. Colombial to the bet extend on the single that he better to delive the state of his the chart of the comment of the continues of the continues of the continues of Market allege because a transfer on thing, the parties in equation on a fulfact of feater (1) the men that a feater of factor and affects and affects and affects and ages specially section of the budget destined medicine sections at one only manufactured the new manufactured and deposition of the second and the second the barrath per very transfer the armitable allowers the case on courtee of the and the proof (state) spiritual factor before place and the presentation and who are the principles and representatively the principles of the principles of the leader. the designation of the second section se A PART OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P . When the fact with the management will be and the said the said to

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(6) KAHAUM STONE PILLAR INSCRIPTION OF SKANDAGUPTA.
THE YEAR 141.

Perfection has been attained! In the tranquil reign of SKANDAGUPTA, whose hall of audience is shaken by the wind caused by the falling down (in the act of performing obeisance) of the heads of a hundred kings; who is born in the lineage of the GUPTAS; whose fame is spread far and wide; who excels all others in prosperity; who resembles (the god) Sakra; (and) who is the lord of a hundred kings;—in the one hundredth year, increased by thirty and ten and one; the month Jyeshtha having arrived;——

- In this jewel of a village, which is known by people under the name of KAKUBHA, (and) which is pure from association with holy men,—
 (there was) the high-minded Bhattisoma, who (was) the son of Somila, that receptacle of many good qualities. His son (was) Rudrasoma, of great intellect and fame, who had the other appellation of Vyaghra. His son was MADRA, who (was) especially full of affection for Brahmans and religious preceptors and ascetics.
- He, being alarmed when he observed the whole of this world (to be ever) passing through a succession of changes, acquired for himself a large mass of religious merit. (And by him),—having set up, for the sake of final beatitude (and for the welfare of (all) existing beings, five excellent (images), made of stone, (of) those who led the way in the path of the Arhats who practise religious observances,—there was then planted in the ground this most beautiful pillar of stone, which resembles the tip of the summit of the best of mountains, (and) which confers fame (upon him).

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ACCORDING TO THE CHARLE STATE OF THE STATE O Appropriate to the line in the transfer of the line indeed and redictions of contract of property and the print of motion of the fire fire full time the cognic because of to story site to (considerio gribasolmon to dou sit mi) on call bearing at analyzanchy a suggest out to exponent out at most at out (because) software and a strong or a strong the absence of a chief two old above again perpent a 50 tool old at all ode (ora) ; project They will stone out to the ten and ten and ten and sense of the sense of the sense. --- Bevires golver con of read from the relation of the court of proper of the read or visibile, (and) which is many from approximation with help men, --these was the their stated Bastelean, was (use) the our of defects, The processor (win) year all madellang hear was to electrones but . remain to maildients to the other and the stations of waster. is een was little, the final sepecially full of circum for forter an . molifican has authorean avelyifer has to be being alarmed when he object the shelp of this world ten in other organia Westerland and Rentingon apparate to moleconome a signostic paluent cally regard to taken (the) to couldn't be but they statistical facilities reallant (because), and of steers, (at) those are led the upy to the make out the details who introduces reliable of the state of the state of then dealed to the regest has sent been the distance of story, which Consultant the tip of the small of the best of mountains, (ast) with (mix engle) creak error con

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(7) INDOR COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF SKANDAGUPTA.
THE YEAR 146.

Perfection has been attained ! May that Sum, the rich source of rays that pierce (the darkness which is) the envelope of the earth, protect you,—whom Brahmans, of enlightened minds, (have recourse to) according to due rite, (and thus become) the utterers of praises in meditation, which are directed solely to him; whose limit, either vertically or from side to side, neither the gods nor the demons could ascertain; (and by having recourse to whom, mankind, when they have lost control of themselves through much disease and agitation of the mind, acquire consciousness (again)!

- In the augmenting victorious reign of the Paramabhattaraka and Maharaja-dhiraja, the glorious SKANDAGUPTA; in the year one hundred, increased by forty-six; (and) while the month Phalguma is current for the increase of the enjoyment, in (the land of) ANTARVEDI, of the Vishayapati SARVANAGA, who has been accepted (with favour) by his feet;——
- This gift of a Brahmma's endowment of (the temple of) the Sun, (is) the perpetual property of the guild of oil-men, of which Jivanta is the head, residing at the town of INDRAFURA, as long as it continues in complete unity, (even) in moving away from this settlement. But there should be given by this guild, for the same time as the moon and the sun endure, two palas of oil by weight, (or in figures) by weight, 2, uninterrupted in use, (and) continuing without any diminution from the original value.
- 11. Whosever shall transgress this grant that has been assigned,—that
 man, (becoming as guilty as) the slayer of a cow, (or) the slayer of a

the second of th To restruct with a part weight the property of the property of Contract of the property of the second of th the plantiers to the their test as her painter france independ on their they were after the other own pain the the least property against the state of the The state of course to state, which they been been been the the police of the section of the sec f (client approximate the statement of the statement and the statement of the s with the production of the pro at mil till gingt om til mention, atmen intralities (fem) a min-strali the angertati, in this had on this pay a see the state of and the best to be found to be the bottom and the best to be and provided by a Leongho safe of a parties of a fine or a few provides of the contract of they controlled the start was the start of the start of the start of the grains some of head that the not offer and the areas are and the state of the sent of the sent of the sent of of the statement of the same tends a tender of the same and of category of the one first days on category, (of the category) the state of the social state (dat) north. (can be state and so . NEW AND B. most out to travelies all to better out the appropriated to describe a template a template a second about at manufacture in the second on accordance to the second of the second o one the relief (court to quying age there) are to be an arrigance and the street of the party of the contract of the street of the street. the state of the collection of the state of for all the state of the design of the state of the content of the the state of the s AND THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

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spiritual preceptor, (or) the slayer of a Brahman, shall go down (into hell), invested with (the guilt of) those (well-known) five sins, together with the minor sins.

(8) GANGDHAR STONE INSCRIPTION OF VISVAVARMAN.
THE YEAR 480.

the arm of (the god) Vishmi;

the serpentine movements of the trunk of

(Airavata) the elephant of (Indra) the lord of the gods...

Born in a lineage of rulers of the earth who were possessed of renowned prowess and fame...

beautiful.....there was the illustrious kind NARAVARMAN, the famous one;—— who pleased the gods with sacrifices, the saints with observances of a noble nature...

(his) servants with honourable treatment that was unequalled in the world, and the whole earth with excellent achievements;——/who/....

the appliances of elephants and horses......in /battle-fields/ which were full of the rays of (his) sword;

.....in /battle-fields/ which were full of the rays of (his) sword; (and whose) enemies, losing the power of motion through fear, are destroyed (by simply) seeing his face in the van of war.

5

/His son/ magnanimous ; equal to Brihaspati in intellect; possessed of a countenance like the full-moon; the standard of comparison, as it were for (even) Rama and Bhagiratha; on the earth, (was) VISVAVARMAN ;---who surpassed (the mountain) Meru in firmness, Vainya in hereditary virtue, the moon in development of luster, (the god) Vishnu in strength, and the most unendurable fire of universal destruction in brilliance, and (Indra) the lord of the gods in prowess ; --- who, when he grasps (his) weapon, cannot be gazed upon even for a moment by (his) enemies, whose eyes are blinded by fear, just like a sun, which, turning back upon (its) course, has an unendurable form and a brilliant and terrible lustre that is heightened by rising in a cloudless sky ;---to whom obeisance is performed by the waterlilies which are the faces of the lovely women of (his) enemies, frightened beforehand by (hearing of) the process of (his) strength, (and now) destitute of ornaments, moist on the cheeks with the water of the tears that cling there, (and) deprived of beauty by having their wearing of adornments stopped ; -- whose forces, more-

over, have reverence done to them by /the oceans/, the palmyra-trees

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on the shores of which are beautified by the lustre of the production of jewels (from the waters); the rows of the foam on which are broken through by the terrified sharks and marine monsters; (and) all of whose hands, which are their waves, are shaken about by a fierce wind ;---at the time of the journeying forth of whose army, the earth has (its) thickets emptied of the beasts and birds which flee away from fear of the lances that uproot the trees and make the mountains tremble, and, having (its) highways made uneven by protuberances, sinks down as it were (under the tread of his troops) ;---whose reputation has respect paid to it in a reverential manner in the sky by the Vidyadharas, bound in the fetters of the arms of (their) mistresses, who are blinded by the radiance, directed towards (them), of the rays of the jewels in (his) diadem, (and) the upper parts of whose cheeks are shaded by the lifting up of (their) joined hands in the act of respectful salutations and who, even when he was still in early youth, nourished (his) pure intellect by following the sacred writings, and now effects the protection of the world like Bharata, pointing out, as it were, the path of the true religion among kings. While he, the king, the bravest among kings, is governing the earth, just as (Indra) the lord of the gods, of unmeasured majesty, (governs) the heavens, there is never any one /among mankind/ who delights in wickedness, /or/ is beset by misfortune, or is destitute of happiness.

- And when four hundred fully-complete auspicious years, together with the eightieth (year), had here gone by; on the bright thirteenth day of the month Karttika which brings happiness to the thoughts of all mankind;——in the season which abounds with waters that are of a reddish-brown colour with the pollen that is discharged from the blue waterlilies; when the skirts of the groves are radiant with the flowers of the bendhuka and bana-trees; when there is the time of the awakening from sleep of (the god) Madhusudana; (and) when the stars are as pure as a bed of waterlilies in full bloom;——
- He who has adorned (this) city on the banks of the GARGARA with irrigation wells, tanks, and temples and halls of the gods, drinking-wells, and pleasure-gardens of various kinds, and causeways, and long pools, just as if (he were adorning his own) beloved wife with different sorts of ornaments; he who is, as it were, the third eye of the kind; who is of noble behaviour; who is devoted to gods, Brahmans, spiritual

privator of the rest of the section of and the latter of the straight order to the China terrological arrivant bine of the China terror but of the contract the case of the second and the country and the second second of the country of th of the said the second of the the man many space that has no proper that address with the factoring extended at to take the count time to the training and the form the count of the country of t at he more with a reconstitution; of more and a sandate (421) private rement the middle or confirmer (agorst ald to heart old motion) or a ours committeened the of the old in the committee and a city of the of tolerand the or old and experience (shell) to omin of to another sellreduction, dispensive forces (team), of the reverse of the resident (vis) discert, (see) the niver parts of chose chade are design to the . The same of the same and the same as a second or same as a second (citer) to go paint real total) becomes ables when it this you of may nove total and the allege to continue the comment that there is not not not to the service on makes. tion of the word. This thing the senting of an it was . Day of the the same religion brong Mage. Mails is, the links the brevest much ate as and to be found the posts, inch se (Initial the loss of the pile Towner of god and only (Arregard) the Legrana, there is the come and entered with the delighter in platetater, that is been by violations. . morning to education al reand other four landing trade-straffeld suppleding years, be other takes the to get abnorably total new a get of the contract description of the best of the contract of th -art Its to also add of content to be a selected to be a select of the art - that they a to not built a maker about a branch do hip messes out of --- : he is at 110 at an out to an over largest local of tally matter, out the annotes more collect of to creatile att the heather are corner of to strate on author to some and primaters and to of the stiff at erall such a second-based to a to but a at opin no aris again ath name (ten) ; aminorable (ten ad) "" | 1217 of a 1217 | 100 | -appear of the animals will be employed the vote (girls) becomes and only of tion will a state, and healther and reliable to the gote, desired to a line of the on the continuence of the contin and appropriate that a other howevery there will be principle property to any course of the state of the second to the second of Appellate governor , show the state of the property of the state of th

preceptors, relations, and holy men; and who, (by nature) not free from partiality (for this particular virtue), has (always) applied (his) thoughts to courteous behaviour, destitute of litigation, which is applauded by the sacred writings ; --- he who, having reflected that the life of every man lasts not for ever and is full of feebleness, and that prosperity is as unstable as a swing, is displaying, by means of (his) lawfully acquired riches, the most extreme devotion towards (the god Vishmu) who bears the discus and the club ;---he who has two handsome arms that are muscular and long and round and pendulous; who is /marked/ with the wounds of swords; whose eyes stretch to the tips of (his) ears; who is possessed of a clear skin like that of a young woman of tender age; who destroyes (his) enemies when the display energy through pride ; who is powerful ; who through devotion behaves like a relation towards (his) enemies; who is experienced in (the combined pursuit, without mutual conflict, of) religion and wealth and pleasure ;---

28

He, the illustrious MAYURAKSHAKA, --- who is sprung from a family possessed of wisdom and prowess; whose heroism is renowned in every region; who holds himself under control; (and) who has accomplished, in his son Vishnubhata and also Haribhata, the duty of (continuing his) lineage,caused to be built by his sons, the favourites of great good fortune, this shrine of the divine (god) Vishnu, which blocks up the path of sin, --- seeing the aspect of which, resembling the lofty peak of (the mountain) Kailasa, the Vidyadharas, accompanied by their mistresses, come and gaze into it with happy faces that are like waterlilies, as if it were the very lustrous surface of a mirror ;--- (and) seeing which (aspect) at THE MOMENT WHEN THE SURFACE (of the roof) has been polished by the palms of the hands of the lovely women of the gods, the sun, who in the sky is praised in chorus by the saints possessed of superhuman power of mind resulting from religious merit, reins in his chariot-horses with (their) tossing manes, which think (from the reflection) that they resemble) and expanding bud in respectful salutation, runs away in fear with bent-down head.

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preceptors, relations, and holy men; and who, (by nature) not free from partiality (for this particular virtue), has (always) applied (his) thoughts to courteous behaviour, destitute of litigation, which is applauded by the sacred writings ; --- he who, having reflected that the life of every man lasts not for ever and is full of feebleness, and that prosperity is as unstable as a swing, is displaying, by means of (his) lawfully acquired riches, the most extreme devotion towards (the god Vishmu) who bears the discus and the club ;---he who has two handsome arms that are muscular and long and round and pendulous; who is /marked/ with the wounds of swords; whose eyes stretch to the tips of (his) ears; who is possessed of a clear skin like that of a young woman of tender age ; who destroyes (his) enemies when the display energy through pride; who is powerful; who through devotion behaves like a relation towards (his) enemies; who is experienced in (the combined pursuit, without mutual conflict, of) religion and wealth and pleasure ;---

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(9) MANDASOR STONE INSCRIPTION OF KUMARAGUPTA AND BANDHUVARMAN. THE MALAVA YEARS 493 & 529.

Perfection has been attained! May that Sun protect you, --- who is worshipped by the hosts of the gods for the sake of existence, and by the Siddhas who wish for supernatural powers, (and) by ascetics, entirely given over to abstract meditation (and) having worldly attractions well under control, who wish for the final liberation of the soul, and, with devotion, by saints, practising strict penances, (who wish to become) able to counteract curses; (and) who is the cause of the destruction and the commencing (again) of the universe ! Reverence to that Sun,--whom (even) the Brahmanical sages, though they knew the knowledge of the three worlds with (his) rays diffused in all directions; who, when he is risen, is praised by Gandharvas, gods, Siddhas, Kinnaras, and Naras ; and who grants (their) desires to those who worship (him) ! May that Sun, decorated with glorious beams, protect you, --- who shines, day after day, with the mass of (his) rays flowing down over the wide and lofty summit of the lordly mountain of dawn, (and) who is of a darkred colour like the cheeks of intoxicated women !

From the district of IATA, which is pleasing with choice trees that are bowed down by the weight of (their) flowers, and with temples and assembly-halls of the gods, and with viharas, (and) the mountains of which are covered over with vegetation, to (this) city of DASAFURA there came, full of respect,—first, in thought; and afterwards (in person) in a band, together with (their) children and kinsmen,—men who were renowned in the world for (skill in their) craft (of silk-weaving), and who, being manifestly attracted by the virtues of the kings of the country, gave no thought to the continuous discomforts produced by the journey and

as ald opening the total of the same and the same and the same The second of th commendate and control forth a control to a publication and process and control out of cool, the course, the fact that will be court to cook. continue of the latter of the absence of the continue to the continue of the c the first of their tie cities about min all or and or ind ; already has compositions to aver do the year co-met effectly off to dank out false the second of a second of the THE NAME OF STREET AND ASSESSED. -describe and the best best best best best and the second and the second to the real of the real of the cold to the call of the cold of the cold of Middles and wish for applicable of (an) be exceeded, but the contract of the emiserial william salved (less) animalized townside of were saving more a strong and the college of the develope to mainte, weethering execute commence (the said to bee exunits to compared the state of the chiral plant to describe of the state and the emission of the federal ! care what all the (class) uninexemes out has when the mental a dreet past agent, the mental and the product the with a way markly at the placement of the risk (ald) while alleges could not to the stand, do predict to Good gives, othe, edding, there are over the state of the particle (their deplicants to their and their states on the same the time and desirated with education bears, include party of the state and day offer show, high the came of this were filled some order the rate with the contract of the leading representation of the contract and a state of the contract and the design of the displacement of the second our tall acoust roles of the pulsacity in tales in the total order of the total and the of the calific of (caeing cleary, as with he algeria and of the second state of the view of the view of the second commenced and the rest to related of the first provided with the forest or en And of suppose, with the special cover of the special cover of the special spe the state of the s the sea of the control of the first telester of the control of the CONTRACTOR OF THE WAR TO THE TRACTOR ASSESSMENT THE THE THE PARTY OF THE TANK THE TANK THE TRACTOR OF THE TANK A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

its accompaniments. And in course (of time) this (city) became the forehead-decoration of the earth, which is adorned with a thousand mountains whose rocks are besprinkled with the drops of rut that trickle down from the sides of the temples of rutting elephents, (and) which has for (its) decorative ear-ornaments the trees weighed down with flowers. Here the lakes, crowded with karandava-ducks, are beautiful, --- having the waters close to (their) shores made variegated with the many flowers that fall down from the trees growing on the banks, (and) being adorned with fullblown waterlilies. The lakes are beautiful (in some places) with the swans that are encaged in the pollen that falls from the waterlilies shaken by the tremulous waves; and in other places with the waterlilies bent down by the great burden of their filements. Here the woods are adorned with lordly trees, that are bowed down by the weight of their flowers and are full of the sounds of the flights of bees that hum loudly through intoxication (caused by the juices of the flowers that they suck), and with the women from the city who are perpetually singing. Here the houses have waving flags, (and) are full of tender women, (and) are very white (and) extremely lofty, resembling the peaks of white clouds lit up with forked lightning. And other long buildings on the roofs of the houses, with arbours in them, are beautiful, --- being like the lofty summits of (the mountain) Kailasa; being vocal with songs (like those) of the Gandharvas; having pictured representations arranged (in them); (and) being adorned with groves of waving plantaintrees. Here, cleaving asunder the earth, there rise up houses which are decorated with successions of storeys; which are like rows of aerial chariots; (and) which are as pure as the rays of the full-moon. This (city) is beautiful (through) being embraced by two charming rivers, with tremulous waves, as if it were the body of (the god) Smara (embraced) in secrecy by (his wives) Priti and Rati, possessed of (heaving) breasts. Like the sky with the brilliant multitudes of planets, it shines with Brahmans endowed with truth, patience, self-control, tranquillity, religious vows, purity, fortitude, private study, good conduct, refinement, and steadfasteness, (and) abounding in learning and penances, and free from the excitment of surprise.

8 So assembling together, (and) day by day received into greater friendship by (their) constant associates, (and) honourably treated like sons by the kings, in joy and happiness they settled in (this) city. Some and the property could have force to be account to the construction arabaka propositio, a set-electrica planta en en en en en entre en entre en entre en entre en entre en entre e with made provided have the Recognition of the first described and a fact that we have been a fact to the first terms of the fi mall are and dater then), menerals opinion to entered and to makin our all seek arrayable state medicacity to seek attained and evidence the pulses, enough out to transfers, and hand the training of the colours List wait a parelly were established to impolicate about require (related to accelchan from the factor (and) tends (and) being ployed with the dealwhite the leasest til indicated obstocket off . selfficers care established at only actist, built called and an income over Sadi action with the fire and fire and all the state of ear along the great the first in their fillengths. Burn the great age their to daily the tree of mot bear out to be edead with the living to the that enably and to at bill et to steppe att to ilst em has ever (countrate state mounty off to replay old vel forms) not ablended format all wall retrain all subortion one offerthin all root games off the train was one time) comes comment on their circ (bus) comes control or their comes I the control with the local and published the color of the view of the which former the duties, and other long to Litter on the roofe of the towers, with relating in they, are beautiful; --- laing like, the lawy, ... count of the mountain) Seller Sold black voor still not a district on the seller of the descenses a leveley planted to be added and the land and the lands (test) rather engined with graves of neviron for an income face, other (test) counter the could been plet un autor which ere dequeted with spread-Holde these a product takes to over will eas doubt a encouse to conte the Linear of the rays of the rall-loss. This total to be all the common parties of the contract of the deposite parties of the contract of the all it makes it the backer other (bey all) to what all these it the as caved tells and butte, medoched of Georges America, Markey Cowley with the fall last walklishes of pleases, it where pleases on little was not rest train, newtones, and applicate, description, and training ones, notice and the contract of the contra Committee our first and the committee and the particular (bro). · william to to an explaint to the form of the first property of the proper a proposal teleproperty and the second states and a teleproperty of the second states of the second states and the second states and the second states are second states and the second states are second states and the second states are second states as the second states are second stat the court said to be a first to the said to

of them (became) excessively well acquainted with the science of archery, (in which the twenging of the bow is) pleasing to the ear; others, devoting themselves to hundreds of excellent achievements, (became) acquainted with wonderful tales; and others, unassuming in (their) modesty (and) devoted to discourses of the true religion, (became) able to say much that was free from harshness (and yet was) salutary. Some excelled in their own business (of silk-weaving); and by others, possessed of high aims, the science of astrology was mastered; and even to-day others of them, valorous in battle, effect by force the destruction of (their) enemies. So also others, wise, possessed of charming wives, (and) belonging to a famous and mighty lineage, are decorated with achievements that befit (their) birth; and others, true to (their) promises (and) firm in friendship with the accompaniment of confidence, are skilled in conferring favours upon (their) intimates. (And so) the guild shines gloriously all around, through those who are of this sort, and through others who, --- overcoming the attachment for worldly objects; being characterised by piety; (and) possessing most aundent goodness, (are) very gods in an earthly habitation.

- 11 (Fust as) a woman, though endowed with youth and beauty (and) adorned with the arrangement of golden necklaces and betel-leaves and flowers, goes not to meet (her) lover in a secret place, until she has put on a pair of coloured silken clothes,——(so) the whole of this region of the earth, is (almost superfluously) adorned through them, (as if) with a silken garment, agreeable to the touch, variegated with the arrangement of different colours, (and) pleasing to the eye.
- Having reflected that the world is very unsteady, being blown about by the wind like the charming ear-ornaments, (made of) sprigs, of the women of the Vidyadharas; (and similarly) the estate of man; and also accumulations of wealth, large (though they may be),—they became possessed of a virtuous (and) stable understanding; and then;—
- While KUMARAGUPTA was reigning over the (whole) earth, whose pendulous marriage-string is the verge of the four oceans; whose large breasts are (the mountains) Sumeru and Kailasa; (and) whose laughter is the full-blown flowers showered forth from the borders of the woods;——

 There was a ruler, king VISVAVARMAN, who was equal in intellect to
- There was a ruler, king VISVAVARMAN, who was equal in intellect to Sukra and Brihaspati, who became the most eminent of princes on the earth; (and) whose deeds in war were equal to (those of) Partha;

with the equipment of the first property of the standard and the standard and the standard of · de como a como por a de monte (and con onto de contempo and contempo and) the following or the contribute that if any the speciment of any instance of the deposit of the section of the factor of the and the se with Country to the State of the that any the condition is the test encountries and any test the francisco paraction of time a (picture) that 96) accompand one relation the the Table of table o there, welcome the british actions to sever the first of the surround to see the emerica. So also office, when the suggest of suggests, the first of the first terms went to the factor (state) in the day of the day (state) attention of the The state of the Anthropeople of the outstanding in the same the form of the factor was colden accompany of the transfer half in the field of the conditional deposit figures the glaceless, and a Company of the same of the arms of the arms of the control of the the contract the same provided and the state of and the state of the contraction of the analytical state (acre) ("net an) a more, there a court of a total (carried total) postate too several and specifican posters to supremuerous ply dates the far will all 1800 , date forms a six result (use) their or for asun the market skill to einde of fine , as to do not the speciation the what a The second the (although process) about the second time, (at 100 per a cilien parment, may oblist o the tonet, werden tell to rever per the season of the production of the season of the form of a least and a place of the second part of the part and the combined that bloom in Florings - the publication of the contract of t The contract of the desired off constitute the a laboration of a laboration of the minister of the tentes, there is the test that the test to be the were made that a particular matter addition (that) the state of the price and and all the labelled the time without the action of the same The party of the state of the s the first agent accomplished a sport of the contraction of the contrac the life to see and the second to be the second to the sec whether and a common and a state without the property with the state of the s A STREET TO SHOULD BE SHOU

who was very compassionate to the unhappy; who fulfilled his promises to the miserable and the distressed; who was excessively full of tenderness; (and) who was a very tree of plenty to (his) friends, and the giver of security to the frightened, and the friend of (his) country;—

- His son (was) king BANDHIVARMAN, possessed of firmness and statesmanship; beloved by (his) kinsmen; the relative, as it were, of (his)
 subjects; the recover of the afflictions of (his) connections; preeminently skilful in destroying the ranks of (his) proud enemies.

 Handsome, youthful, dexterous in war, and endowed with hamility, king
 though he was, yet was he never carried away by passion, he resembled
 in beauty, even though he was not adorned with ornements, a second
 (Kamadeva) armed with the bow that is made of flowers. Even to-day,
 when the long-eyed lovely woman of (his) enemies, pained with the fierce
 pangs of widowhood, think of him, they stagger about through fear, in
 such a way as to fatigue (their) firm and compact breasts.
- of one, was governing this city of DASAPURA, which had been brought to a state of great prosperity,——a noble (and) unequalled temple of the bright-rayod (Sun), was caused to be built by the silk-cloth weavers, as a guild, with the stores of wealth acquired by (the exercise of their) craft;——(a temple) which, having broad and lofty spires, (and) resembling a mountain, (and) white as the mass of the rays of the risen moon, shines, charming to the eye, having the similarity of (being) the lovely crest-jewel, fixed (in its proper place), of (this) city of the west.
- In that season which unites men with (their) lovely mistresses; which is agreeable with the warmth of the fire of the rays of the sum (shining) in the glens; in which the fishes lie low down in the water; which (on account of the cold) is destitute of the enjoyment of the beams of the moon, and (sitting in the open air on) the flat roofs of houses, and sandal-wood perfumes, and palmleaf-fans, and necklaces;—in which the waterlilies are bitten by the frost; which is charming with the humming of the bees that are made happy by the juice of the full-blown flowers of the rodhra and priyangu-plants and the jamine-creepers; in which the force of the wind that is harsh and cold with particles of frost;—(and) in which (the cold induced by) the falling

- Charles are consistent out, a second of a second of the second . In the thirteenan and also the thought had been also peaks will at an the state (all) or short, to orghiner a unit oily think i contention; and hold he treater out has deposited at a gettimen to gettin out to the and the on alleg the property of the advantage of the catelline, the first confidence out a moranti (614) of terrolled; give way the Charles and the addition at to speed wit the content the ware does, (all) or some our interpretable front in affical a water produced the leveler ten and all represent the leveler. Send-heart all contents of your legister rever be good for , now all decrees termes a commencial activation of the comment of the comments a comment of the state of the second to add at the second of the second are trees (are trees) then the lang-ayed lumber over third to be over thought beyon and and to the off religions, think of the, they display display he up the the and a were as to grade (tielly) cutters of an east a form william tes, the acide all former, the leak of lange, the expressionless. of case, this government had olde or middles, colde hear more because the at 10 circulations itself allow server directions come to chara a referenced (Am), two causes to be lottle by the city-city on wars, es a meille, with the stores of mouth countral by the excelse of the last and the parties the form of the parties of recognition a secretains (mill willie so the tens of the tree of the west, planer, elegistic to the eye, harden the chilectic of teclarity the local ceres devel these (at the proper place), of (atta) clay . Anna self the to the personal victors and alle the person receiped and all the personal receiped and all " Wind doe and to experient to me to seed for adversely sale relationships and the) in the class ; the militial the makes the law ton in the series ; the selection of the collection of the desired of the selection of the sel the game talk offer the site over the second to passent the same of the second torogo, ups remini-serial california, and refuller bear transfer on a colored transfer one Continue of court of the second supplies and the supplies to the second The second secon personal air the real formation has relieved and the amends model-than A ser place that there is no relative to the service of the servic Market Company of the Company of the

of frost and snow is derided by the close embraces of the large and beautiful and plump and bulky breasts and thighs of young men and (their) mistresses, completely under the influence of love;—when, by (the reckoning from) the tribal constitution of the MALAVAS, four centuries of years, increased by ninety-three, had elapsed; in that season when the low thunder of the muttering of clouds is to be welcomed (as indicating the approach of warmth again);—on the excellent thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of the month Sahasya,—this temple was established, with the ceremony of auspicious benediction.

19 And, in the course of a long time, under other kings, part of this temple fell into disrepair; so now, in order to increase their own fame, the whole of this most noble house of the Sun has been repaired again by the munificent corporation ; --- (this temple) which is very lofty (and) pure ; which touches the sky, as it were, with (its) charming spires ; (and) which is the resting-place of the spotless rays of the moon and the sum at (their) times of rising. Thus, when five centuries of years, increased by twenty, and nine years had elapsed; on the charming second lunar day of the bright fortnight of the month Tapasya ;---in the season when (Kamadeva), whose body was destroyed by Hara, develops (his number of five) arrows by attaining unity with the fresh bursting-forth of the flowers of the asoka and ketaka and sinduvara-trees, and the pendulous atimuktaka-creeper, and the wild-jasmine ;---when the solitary large branches of the nagana-bushes are full of the songs of the bees that are delighted by drinking the nectar; (and) when the beautiful and luxuriant rodhra-trees swing to and fro with the fresh bursting forth of (their) flowers, --- the whole of this noble city was decorated with (this) best of temples; just as the pure sky is decorated with the moon, and the breast of (the god) Sarngin with the kaustubha-jewel. As long as (the god) Isa wears a mass of tawny matted locks, undulating with the spotless rays of the moon (on his forehead); and (as long as) (the god) Sarngin (carries) a garland of lovely waterlilies on his shoulder ;---so long may this noble temple endure for ever !

By the command of the guild, and from devotion, (this) temple of the Sun was caused to be built; and this (sulogy) that preceds was, with particular care, composed by Vatsabhatti. Hall to the composer and the writer, and those who read or listen (to it)! Let there be success!

AND THE RESIDENCE OF A STREET, the state of the special of the state of the same of the same the way a track with the conference of the last of the conference of there is a second to the secon and all berrichards of all about to enterther all to enterest was all endally the litera but in many interpretation by the course and actions and allower with the property of the state o residentes are constant to process all dely tedellastes ent, to the course of a long their which other blues, and of the total tions no that particular to without you on a singularity office and entergy liferity was supply and such the popular allies are alless to of the Compared the at opposite the second position of the second compared to the second compared t series the think to it were the ser it of the series of the series to the because on a right and tops out the applicable of all the light (ten) many to national cold made that the property to anche (charle) to one a ti the second of the second policy and also provided the second of the seco we all drong the bright formately of the milk laying all to real week or when there are before the destroyed or begin the the there are the training of the training noted patrons devil all althoughts value value and enough forth to secure the first energy of the again and in all the state of the account of continues attituded expense, only the off has compared the architectures, and wit by some office that was and windressed and to emburent excell the forest and same that , propose est parties in the testigine was delipersonal form and other ear two per pather open expenses transported from contract of the case of the ca " Amount of the come with as don't teach that the teach to teach the come which he has being come to much a series and they will be good to which is the commentate of the property of the property of the party and plant and the second of the se I was not desire the control of the said was such account assessment of the product (SEA) appliance of the SEA SEA AND TO DESIGNED AND TO the contraction and the contract of the contra the property of the first of the property of t I see the second to the second second to the second to (10) ERAN STONE PILLAR INSCRIPTION OF BUDINACUPTA.
THE YEAR 165.

Victorious is the lord, the four-armed (god Vishmu)—whose couch is the broad waters of the four oceans; who is the cause of the continuance, the production, and the destruction, &c., of the universe; (and) whose ensign is Garuda!

- In a century of years, increased by sixty-five; and while BUDHAGUPTA

 (is) king; on the twelfth lunar day of the bright fortnight of the

 month Ashadha; on the day of Suraguru; (or in figures) the year 100

 (and) 60 (and) 5:---
- And while SURASMICHANDRA is governing, with the qualities of a regent of one of the quarters of the world, (the country that lies) between the (rivers) KALINDI and NARMADA, (and) is enjoying in the world the glory of (being) a Maharaja :---
- 4 On this (lumar day), (specified) as above by the year and month and day ;---by the Maharaja MATRIVISHNU, who is excessively devoted to the Divine One; who, by the will of (the god) Vidhatri, was approached (in marriage-choice) by the goddess of sovereignty, as if by a maiden choosing (him) of her own accord (to be her husband); whose fame extends up to the borders of the four oceans; who is possessed of unimpaired honour and wealth; (and) who has been victorious in battle against many enemies ;---who is the son of the son's son of Indravishmu, who was attentive to his duties ; who celebrated sacrifices ; who practised private study (of the scriptures); who was a Brahman saint : (and) who was the most excellent (of the followers) of the Maitrayaniya (sakha) ; --- who is the son's son of Varunavishnu, who imitated the virtuous qualities of (his) father ; --- (and) who is the son of Harivishou, who was the counterpart of (his) father in meritorious qualities, (and) was the cause of the advancement of his race :--
- 8 (By him) and by his younger brother DHANYAVISHNU, who is obedient to him, (and) has been accepted with favour by him,——this flag-staff of the divine (god) Janardana, the troubler of the demons, has been erected, for the purpose of increasing the religious merit of (their) perents.
- 9 Let prosperity attend all the subjects, headed by the cows and the Brahmans !

AND REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND at these applicance (notice) that there are the chart and at except and are considered. and the company of the company of the company of the company factor of the our resources and he was improved out the amplitudes and repair I have at catego arother arthur English by a win-this of historial against to granted a six and the appropriate supplied and the most element of their only me a testic (as) act mer, may be supply all may a companied to make out in a continued described --- 8 (bas) 00 (am) energy a to policinary of firm appropriate of a similar contraction of the area and the contract of the country (the contract that his and the of the set of property (see) (see) to be being to be set of - - sicrelal a (main) to met to this (trees fee), (enterties) as above to the proc of events and and an independent of the property of the control o Dalous the the the will of (the out) which is now ; one out the and the state of the state of the section of the control of the state of the section of the sect The interest of our parameter that the product off of the attendant my a section in the professor who i nearly also of emission and conto be abled the collections of the manufacture of the beauty (will be depend to me out at our (and --- rector (and) to malificate decided and some and the depresentation of the same and have (free) the all of the section of the property of the section of the secti the trial are been accorded with theses to him, welling the ration of the givine (god) describers. The describer of the Region is a springer the state of the s

- (11) ERAN POSTHUMOUS STONE PILLAR INSCRIPTION OF GOPARAJA.
 THE YEAR 191.
- Om! In a century of years, increased by ninety-one; on the seventh lunar day of the dark fortnight of (the month) Sravana; (or in figures) the year 100 (and) 90 (and) 1; (the month) Sravana; the dark fortnight; the day 7:---
- 2 (There was) a king, renowned under the name ofRAJA, sprung from the ..LAKSHA (?) lineage; and his son (was) that very valorous king (who was known) by the name (of) imdhava.
- His son was the illustrious GOPARAJA, renowned for manliness; the daughter's son of the SARABHA king; who is (even) now (?) the ornament of (his) lineage.

(12) KHOH COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF THE MAHARAJA HASTIN.
THE YEAR 156.

Reverence to (the god) Mahadeva! Hail! In a century of years, increased by the fifty-sixth (year); in the enjoyment of sovereignty by the GUPTA KINGS; in the Maha-Vaisakha samvatsara; on the third lumar day of the bright fortnight of the month Karttika,— on this (lumar day), (specified) as above by the day (&c.),——

By the Maharaja, the illustrious HASTIN, —who is born in the family of a kingly ascetic; —who is the great-grandson of the Maharaja DEVADHYA; —who is the grandson of the Maharaja PRAHHANJANA; —who who is the son of the Maharaja DAMODARA; —who is the giver of thousands of cows, and elephants, and horses, and gold, and many lands; —who is earnest in paying respect to (his) spiritual preceptor and (his) father and mother; —who is extremely devoted to the gods and Brahmans; —who has been victorious in many hundreds of battles; ——(and) who causes the happiness of his own race, —

Manual or the second second second the state of the s And the second contract to the property of the second or diet poi : werent (alone alth) : 1 (best) 02 (rest) act were add on were distanced to the other headen office (see seed) Currentles for held own my and the a represent (2) 200761, STATURE (20) SOME SECTION (SECTION) off ; pending out broker, white too problems; the settlenen ; who Milliano est (2) the (n.ve) at the first heaville of the o'me o'melling omeouts (all) to the character of the property of the foreign and on the world a Year (also (as) steeler (ats) (ass) tone assist assets the start of the start forming to both, in , / to ago but the both to be a meets or the deal total (district) (district) (district of the second as (Min) desired, at booked, belowed, not benchman side, a store com restancing, excessive (all) being process attenders senterates obe senterated (at) the more sure momentum of the way of the and entering a purpose of the first the state of the entering of a planted on the restricted but on a transplation of the same the first water ; he can with the content of the co constitution of the property of the court of carl, (all tab add to lawer as (balt-bengs) , (tab at which the to make the party of the first of the state of the state of the the way the property of the pr the state of the same of the same and the same of the the second or have no all ordered, there are well-before their soul and resource are assessed The same of the sa

- (By him), --- for the purpose of increasing his own religious merit, (and) in order to cause (himself) to ascend by the steps of the ladder that leads to heaven, --- the village of VASUNTARASHANDIKA is granted to the Brahman Gopasvamin, of the Vajasaneya-Madhyendina (sakha) and the Kautsa gotra, and to Bhavasvamin, Sandhyaputra, Divakaradatta, Bhaskaradatta, and Suryadatta.
- On all sides (there are) trenches (of demarcation); (and) on the north by the west, the boundaries are those that have been previously enjoyed. (This village is made the property) of Sandhyaputra and the others, with the udranga and the uparikara, (and with the privilege that it is) not to be entered by the irregular or regular troops; (but) with the exception of (the right to fines imposed on) thieves.
- Therefore, even in future times, no obstacle (to the enjoyment of this grant) is to be caused by those who are born in Our family, or by my feudatories. This injunction having been given, he who behaves otherwise,—him I will consume with a great contempt, even when I have passed into another body.
- And it has been said by the venerable supreme sage, the arranger of the Vedas,——"O Yudhisthira, best of kings, carefully preserve land that has previously been given to the twice-born; (verily) the preservation (of a grant) (is) more meritorious than making a grant! The earth has been enjoyed by many kings, commencing with Sagara; whosoever at any time possesses the earth, to him belongs, at that time, the reward (of this grant that is now made, if he continue it)! The giver of land enjoys happiness in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of a grant), and he who assents (to an act of confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell!
- 20 And (this charter) has been written by SURYADATTA, the /great/-grandson of the Amatya Vakra; the grandson of the Bhogika and Amatya Naradatta; (and) the son of the Bhogika Ravidatta. The Dutaka (is) BHACRAHA.

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THE YEAR 163.

Reverence to (the god) Mahadeva! Hail! In a century of years, increased by sixty-three; in the enjoyment of sovereignty by the GUPTA KINGS; in the Maha-Asvayuja samvatsara; on the second lumar day of the bright fortnight of the month Chaitra,—on this (lumar day), (specified) as above by the day (etc.),—

- By the Maharaja, the illustrious HASTIN,—who is born in the family of a kingly ascetic;—who is the great-grandson of the Maharaja DEVADHYA;—who is the grandson of the Maharaja, the illustrious PRABHANJANA;—who is the son of the Maharaja DAMODARA;—who is the giver of thousands of cows, and elephants, and horses, and gold, and many lands;—who is earnest in paying respect to (his) spritual preceptor and (his) father and mother;—who is extremely devoted to the gods and Brahmans;—who has been victorious in many hundreds of battles;—(and) who causes the happiness of his own race,—
- (By him), --- for the purpose of increasing his own religious merit, --the agrahara of KORPARIKA, in the northern patta, is granted, with the
 udranga and the uparikara, and (with the privilege that it is) not to
 be entered by the irregular or regular troops, to (certain) Brahmans,
 commencing with Devasvamin, the son of Agnisvamin, of the Bharadvaja
 gotra (and) a student of the Vajasaneya (sakha), and Sarvasvamin, (and)
 Gorisvamin, --- Divakarasvamin, of the Kautsa gotra, a student of the
 Vajasaneya (sakha), (and) Svatisvamin, --- Varumasarman, of the Bharagava
 gotra, a student of the Vajasaneya (sakha), (and) Bappasvamin, --- Kumaradeva, of the Vasula gotra, a student of the Katha (sakha), --- (and)
 Matrisarman, a student of the Vajasaneya (sakha), (and) Nagasarman,
 Rukharadeva, Kaudravadeva, Vishmudeva, Devanaga, Kumarasena, Rudrasarman,
 Devadangiras (?), Lamboshtha, Devamitra (?), Mahadeva, (and Gunthaka.
- The boundaries of it (are), --- on the east, (the boundary-trench or village called) Korparagarta; on the north, Animuktakakonaka, (and) a vrika-tree in the centre of Valaka on the south side of the village of Vangara, (and) a clump of amrata-trees; on the west, (the tank or village called) Nagasari; (and) on the south, the parichchheda of Balayarman.
- 19 Therefore, even in future times, no obstacle (to the enjoyment of this grant) is to be caused by those who are born in Our family, or by my

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feudatories. This injuction having been given, he who behaves otherwise, --- his I will consume with a great contempt, even when I have pessed into another body.

And it has been said by the venerable supreme sage, the arranger of the Vedas,——"O Yudhishthira, best of kings, carefully preserve land that has previously been given to the twice-born; (verily) the preservation (of a grant) (is) more meritorious than making a grant! The earth has been enjoyed by many kings, commencing with Sagara; whosoever at any time possesses the earth, to him belongs, at that time, the reward (of this grant that is now made, if he continue it)! He becomes a worm in ordure, and is tormented together with his ancestors, who confiscates land that has been given, whether by himself, or by another! The giver of land enjoyes happiness in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of a grant), and he who assents (to an act of confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell!

And (this charter) has been written by the Mahasamdhivigrahika SURYADATTA; the great-grandson of the Amatya Vakra; the grandson of the Ehogika Naradatta; (and) the son of the Ehogika Ravidatta. BHAGRAHA (is) the Dutaka.

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(14) MAJINGAWAM COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF THE MAHARAJA HASTIN.
THE YEAR 191.

Reverence to (the god) Mahadeva ! Hail ! In a century of years, increased by ninety-one; in the enjoyment of sovereignty by the GUPTA KINGS; in the prosperous augmenting Maha-Chaitra samvatsara; on the third lunar day of the dark fortnight of the month Magha, -- on this (lumar day), (specified) as above by the samvatsara and month and day,-By the Maharaja, the illustrious HASTIN, --- who is born in the family of a kingly ascetic ;---who is the great-grandson of the Maharaja DEVA-DHYA :---who is the grandson of the Maharaja, the illustrious PRAHHAN JANA :---who is the son of the Maharaja, the illustrious DAMODARA ;--who is the giver of thousands of cows, and elephants, and horses, and gold, and many lands ;---who is earnest in paying respect to (his) spiritual preceptor and (his) father and mother ; --- who is extremely devoted to the gods and Brahmans ; --- who has been victorious in many hundreds of battles ;--- (and) who causes the happiness of his own race. (By him), at the agreeable request of MAHADEVIDEVA, the village named VALUCARTA, in accordance with the usage of the specification of (its)

and complete out in a company to the major with the production where I receive the annual properties about a print and properties I cale with to respect to the state of the or test organic very consequent, course to book a constitute that or established the or therefore all (effect) is the month of the profit and the profit a there are ! Tought and and a court and are that (design a to) the terreposite terre is state enterestant, the property of property and property to the property of the prope tino portrogge the curts, to his believe, of the time, the percentage of the away a memberia of the continuous at a line one of sugar bridge of the outher the deaders of the collegest telegral of her dended in the last that the plant plant is the contract to the contract the contract to e (the) t grass to among their this course is anomaly or coupled have " mation to some of up) almost at the (drawn only as confirme of the or over to the one of not then I have our transaction and the property of the proper the world and to mainten pair a state material and to maintain about of The tab) standard to the standard addition to the test to the contract (tab) a new therest THE PARTY AND THE PROPERTY THE PERSON OF TH social to contain a it is a larger of the east of social and all the property to the property of the property of the same the last continue without the public of the to for these tax appliance of the state of the fresh there) (but would out of the latest of the contract of the latest the latest of the latest and the second of the enclosing electric and the city of the second of the first . The state of the property of the state of was presented and a few parties of the first and the few and and the few and t the the state of theretake of once, sale all the seal and (all) I have played boots of object and the the state of the s

ancient boundaries, with the udranga and the uparikara, (and with the privilege that it is) not to be entered by the irregular or the regular troops, is granted as an agrahara, by a copper-charter,—for the purpose of increasing the religious merit of (his) perents and of himself, and in order to erect the steps of a ladder leading to heaven, acceptable to MAHADEVIDEVA,—to these Brahmans, of the Aupamanyava gotra, students of the Chhandoga-Kauthuma (sakha), (viz.) Govindavamin, Gomikasvamin, and Devasvamin,—to be enjoyed by (their) sons and son's sons, with the exception of (the proceeds of fines imposed on) thieves. Therefore, even in future times, no obstacle (to the enjoyment of this grant) is to be caused by those who are born in Our family, or by my feudatories. This injunction having been given, he who behaves otherwise,—him I will consume with a great contempt, even when I have passed into another body.

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12 And it has been said by the venerable supreme sage, Vyasa, the arranger of the Vedas, --- "O Yudhishthira, best of kings, carefully preserve land that has previously been given to the twice-born; (verily) the preservation (of a grant) is more meritorious than making a grant! The earth has been enjoyed by many kings, commencing with Sagara; whosever at any time possesses the earth, to him belongs, at that time, the reward (of this grant that is now made, if he continue it)! The giver of land enjoys happiness in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of a grant), and he who ass-ents (to an act of confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell! He becomes a worm in ordure, and is tormented together with his ancestors, who confiscates land that has been given, whether by himself or by another ! Those who confiscate a previous grant, are born (again) as black serpents, inhabiting the dried-up hollows of trees, in desert places destitute of water ! "

And (this charter) has been written by the Mahasamdhivigrahika VIHHUDATTA, the son of the great-grandson of the Amatya Vakra; the great-grandson of the Bhogika Naradatta; the grandson of Ravidatta; (and) the son of Suryadatta. The Mahabaladhikrita NAGASINHA (is) the Dutaka. The year 100 (and) 90 (and) 1; (the month) Magha; the day 5.

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Company (at 7 (at 7) design a company of the comp two the care (class) of begatases or ... speciarogolise , alcorrective estable (no reports work to placement put) to mile our alle still and a placement of the contract of the contr The to the to the state of the manufer. The injuryles herein their civin is applicate offer-THE SERVICE WAS TRUE TO A SERVICE OF THE terrority spirit to in correct address yet only to the west not not be. of the Velop, a still an and the helphy will be designed to - series blackets and - sold office mortisation stouchests of a book to the state of th the busy entropy of the contract of the first and and on the meneral tradition in the later material at their necessary at the wines. in the state of the second sec and entered the softent the sixty when and entered the factor outlison to despend , suitentibe ser- the test of the configuracare out at 1810s desprise without a tracket to the like the tests and the contract and also be of the contract o the particular of the following the selection of selection in the selection in the selection in the selection is the selection in the selectio the field of the selection in the selection of the select per as inventage departments and policy of treat, in energy before a the second of th the state of the second second as a factor of the second s of a son of the party of the property of the property of the party of the son of the and of the property of the confidence of the second of the police such and the production of the policy of the section of the Marine Contract the second state of the contract of the contra and the second of the second o Many of the walls and the second of the second of the

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(15) DHUMARA STONE PILLAR INSCRIPTION OF THE MAHARAJAS HASTIN AN SARVANATHA.

Hail! In (the boundary of) the kingdom of the Maharaja HASTIN, who meditates on the feet of (the god) Ma adeva; at (the v llage of)

AMBLODA; (and) in (the boundary of) the bhoga of the Maharaja SARVANATHA, --- (this) boundary-pillar has been set up by SIVADASA, the grandson of Indana, and the son of the Granika Vasu; --- in the MahaMagha samvatsara; the month Karttika; the day 10 (and) 9.

- (16) KHOH COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF THE MAHARAJA SAMKSHOBHA.
 THE YEAR 209.
- Om! Reverence to the divine (god) Vasudeva! Hail! In two centuries of years, increased by nine; in the enjoyment of sovereignty by the GUPTA KINGS; in the glorious augmenting and victorious reign; in the Maha-Asvayuja samvatsara; on the thirteenth lumar day of the bright fortnight of the month Chaitra, --- on this (lumar day), (specified) as above by the samvatsara and month and day, ---
- By the Maharaja, the illustrious SAMKSHOBHA, --- who is born in the family of the kingly ascetic SUSARMAN, who had learned the whole truth of the fourteen sections of science; who was a great sage, (being) indeed (an incarnation of) Kapila; who knew all the first principles; (and) who was of the BHARADVAJA gotra ;---who is the great-grandson of the son of the Maharaja, the illustrious DEVADHYA :--- who is the greatgrandson of the Maharaja, the illustrious PRABNANJANA ;---who is the grandson of the Maharaja, the illustrious DAMODARA ;---who is the son of the Maharaja, the illustrious HASTIN, who was the giver of thousands of cows, and elephants, and horses, and gold, and many lands; who was earnest in paying respect to (his) spiritual preceptor and (his) father and mother ; who was extremely devoted to the gods and Brahmans ; who was victorious in many hundreds of battles; who sought to govern properly the kingdom of DABHALA, which had come (to him) by inheritance, together with (all the country) included in THE EIGHTEEN FOREST KING-DOMS ; (and) whose fame was renowned through many good qualities ;--who is intent upon establishing the religious duties of the castes and the different periods of life ; --- who is a most devout worshipper of the Divine One ; --- who is extremely devoted to (his) ancestors ; --- (and) who causes the happiness of his own race,---

· forth de me det e departe depart de la consecue de la ore the past of o contact the two to the same of " where, the terminal to the spine of the district of the court of the court of the state of the second contract of the secon PROBLEM AND DE VED THEN SEE STATE OF THE SERVICE A CONSTRUCTION OF THE SECOND S ne the Private of the complete the complete the contract to the contract to the state of the s that of at own it be me, standing on the little to the bear the of the size of the To refer to providing the confidence of the committee of the confidence of the confi The by role only sport are the sported and help in the release and The second of the second secon on of the fewerts, the felt platfies had been me to be under the state of the s consider an officer and the second of the se of the things in destination will, on on an examine of the sell of ours, and olegioner, that house, or cold, unlike he was an or make this is a large and the second second to the second to the second to the second were a proposed that there was out to be to be the time the many of the first their hard the property of the season with a state of the state of the season of th per contract of the said and th the nature of the same works on the same such as well as the the same that the same of the

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parents and of himself,—at the request of CHHODUGOMIN, and (with the object of) causing him to ascend the steps of the ladder that leads to heaven,—half of the village of OPANI, in the MANINAGA petha, is granted by a copper-charter, with the exception of (the right to fines imposed on) thieves and mischief-doers, for thepurpose of observing the bali, charu, and sattra, at the temple, which (he) has caused to be built, of the divine (goddess) Pishtapuri, and for the purpose of renewing whatever may become broken or torn.

- Therefore, even in future times, no obstacle (to the enjoyment of this grant) is to be caused by those who are born in Our family, or by my feudatories. This injunction having been given, he who behaves otherwise,——him I will consume with a great contempt, even when I have passed into another body.
- And it has been said by the venerable supreme sage, Vyasa, the arranger 18 of the Vedas, --- "O Yudhishthira, best of kings, carefully preserve land that has previously been given to the twice-born; (verily) the preservation (of a grant) (is) more meritorious than making a grant! The earth has been enjoyed by many kings, commencing with Sagara; whosever at any time possesses the earth, to him belongs, at that time, the reward (of this grant that is now made, if he continue it)! The giver of land enjoys happiness in heaven for sixty thousand years ; (but) the confiscator (of a grant), and he who assents to (an act of confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell! (There is) no gift better than a gift of land, and the preservation (of a grant) (is) better than making a grant ; all kings, commencing with Nriga, have attained heaven, (by) preserving land that had been granted ! " And (this charter) has been written by ISVARADASA, the grandson of Jivita, 23 (and) the son of Bhujamgadasa. The order (is that) of his own mouth. (The month) Chaitra; the day 20 (and) 9.

a the last the second of the s AND THE WAR ON THE PARTY OF THE THE RESERVE STATES OF THE PARTY without all the control of the contr The sit was the control of the same of the control The second of the second with the property of the second o which there to provide and the time, improved the cities, and the the popular parties on texts. see to deliver and of electric or and electric or and electric design and electric the sal to cather and no meet our on want of bearing of the fit (then waste over 25 to at a probability has been placed to at the way of their the state of the s working with catholic property of highest with the files received to beand the respect of the second officers and (of every) a minimum of our of mostly easily easily entire a street the contract of the state of th the conversely a respectfully surpression countries which inches the man of the city test that he commend and of the heart that the first the first that of the print the land wide, if he senting that a man deat series will be appeal and their a sensor remember white that reveal at searly and accident And the state of the last and and the contract of the on the and the angle to) under the state of the s Total again the patential and the parent and motion the first there was not been that the the more first and the first and t the southern of the Mark William W. and the company and the second (and) the and of Budgerstains. To when the that) of the best second (The profit) Obstant a the Aug TO (parts). TENERS OF THE TENERS OF THE TENERS

- (17) KARITALAI COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF THE MAHARAJA JAYANATHA.

 THE YEAR 174.
- Om! Hail! From (the city or hill of) UCHCHAKALPA; ——(There was) the Maharaja OGHADEVA. His son, who mediated on his feet, (was) the Maharaja KUMARADEVA, begotten on the Mahadevi KUMARADEVI. His son, how mediated on his feet, (was) the Maharaja JAYASVAMIN, begotten on the JAYASVAMINI. His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the Maharaja VYAGHRA, begotten on the Mahadevi RAMADEVI.
- 4 His son, who meditates on his feet, the Meharaja JAYANATHA, --- begotten on the Mahadevi AJJHITADEVI, --- Being in good health, issues a command to the cultivators, beginning with the Brahmans, and to the artisans, at (the village of) CHHANDAPALLIKA in the NAGADEYA sentaka:---
- "Be it known to you that, for the purpose of increasing my own religious merit, this village is granted by me, ---with the udranga and the uparikara, (and with the privilege that it is) not to be entered by the irregular or the regular troops, (but) with the exception of (the right to fines imposed on) thieves, --- to the Brahman Mitrasvamin, of the Kanva gotra and the Vajasaneya-Madhyamdina (sakha).
- 9 "You yourselves shall render to him the offering of the tribute of the customary royalties and taxes, and shall be obedient to (his) commands.
- "And those kings who shall be born in Our lineage,—by them this grant should not be confiscated, (but) should be assented to; (and) the tribute of the taxes which by custom should not belong to the king, should not be taken.
- 12 "And whosever may confiscate this grant,—he shall become invested with (the guilt of) the five great sins and the minor sins."

13

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- of years in hell! Fathers (in the world of the dead) clap their hands upon their arms, (and) grandfathers leap (from joy), (sying)---'A giver of land has been born in our family; he shall become our deliverer'! He who confiscates land, rich in all (kinds of) grains, (that has been granted),---he becomes a worm in the ordure of a dog, and sinks (into hell), together with (his) succestors!
- In a century of years, together with the seventy-fourth (year), on the fourteenth day of the month Ashadha,—on this (lunar day), (specified) as above by the day (etc.),—(this charter) has been written by me, the Bhogika GUNJAKIRTII, the grandson of the Bhogika, the Amatya Rajyila, and the son of the Bhogika Dhruvadatta. The Dutaka (is) the Uparika, Dikshita, householder, and chief of architects, SARVADATTA.
- 24 The year 100 (and) 70 (and) 4; (the month) Ashadha; the day 10 (and) 4.
 - (18) KHOH COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF THE MAHARAJA JAYANATHA.
 THE YEAR 177.
 - Hall! From UCHCHAKALPA; --- (There was) the Maharaja OGHADEVA. His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the Maharaja KUMARADEVA, begotten on the Mahadevi KUMARADEVI. His son who meditated on his feet, (was) the Maharaja JAYASVAMIN, begotten on the Hahadevi JAYASVAMINI. His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the Maharaja VYAGHRA, begotten on the Mahadevi RAMADEVI.
- 4 His son, who meditates on his feet, the Maharaja JAYANATHA, --- begotten on the Mahadevi AJJHITADEVI, --- being in good health, issues a command to the cultivators, beginning with the Brahmans, and to the artisans, at (the village of) DHAVASHANDIKA:---
- "Be it known to you that, for the purpose of increasing my own religious merit, (and) for the benefit of the feet of the Divine One, this village is granted by me, as an agraham of the god, to continue for the same time with the moon and the sum, to the Divira Sarvavadha, of the Sasataneya (gotra) (?), and his son the Bhagavata Ganga, and his sons Rankabota and Ajagaradasa. And the increase of their own religious merit should be effected by the succession of (their) sons, /sons' sons', sons of sons' sons, sons of the latter, etc., by repairing whatever may become broken or torn, and by attending to the maintenance of the bali, charu, sattra, and other (such rites), of the feet of the Divine One, established here by these persons.
- 11 "You yourselves shall render to these persons the offering of the tribute

manifest the particular and a series of the I resident an applications attack the E stand on the safe and said from the the first week and the state of when I seem the the total and white the seems account about the seems. " a produce (and still contains (and all to (vane) a supergraphic the bullegot (size) to superco a si testiment (too many) that never which there are to wan it montrolled the territory territory translated attachment, offer you get to service the the state of the s of the sea of the Route Directions. The Prince (to) the Courter, rengance, most ever in being been contracted to the contract of the contract o 4 (2004) OL accept : colleged (1866) ; 2 (bend 02 (ten) 002 :=== estructure old successions TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR , because of the country and a standard to the standard of the AND AND LINE OF THE PARTY OF THE SET OF THE SET OF THE SECOND OF THE SEC the learning of the party of the property of the property of the party the bound of the first that the first that the second to on the Miledays Bullions, the art, who notificing to the Carlo the States Addition of government and and a state of the carlo from the telephone telephone on the formatter telephone of the to the entimeter, togisties and the Septemb, on to de advente --- i sette service (to markets and) to and the forms to you that, for the question of the public in our relations adolests and established at the less of the attacks of the ford, then the greatest by my as my parelytes of the cost, to mind this and tax man the visit has now and the mail to the bride market him or a cold that water and the common resources and thousand the formal account Productive and resid to enterest believe. Sucherman are stated tool the algory function to the left by delegation with it has been all things the second printings of a second product of the second power to th the second control of the second of the seco Compared the second control of the second se Market and the second of the s

- of the customary duties, royalties, taxes, gold, etc., and shall be obedient to (their) commands.
- "And those kings who shall be born in Our lineage, —by them this grant should not be confiscated, (but) should be assented to; (and), with the exception of fines imposed on thieves, the tribute of the taxes which by custom should not belong to the king, should not be taken; and (this grant) should be preserved from time to time.
- "And whosever may confiscate this grant, —he shall become invested with (the guilt of) the five great sins and the minor sins."
- And it has been said in the Mahabharata by the venerable Vyasa, the arranger of the Vedas,—"O Yudhishishthira, best of kings, carefully preserve land that has been given, whether by thyself or by another; (verily) the preservation (of a grant) (is) more meritorious than making a grant! As a rule, indeed, no inauspicious condition is experienced by kings; but they are purified for ever, when they bestow land! The giver of land enjoys happiness in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of a grant), and he who assents (to an act of confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell! The earth has been enjoyed by many kings, commencing with Sagara; whosoever at any time possesses the earth, to him belongs, at that time, the reward (of this grant that is now made, if he continue it)! He who confiscates land, rich in all (kinds of) grains, (that has been granted),—— he becomes a worm in ordure, and sinks (into hell) together with his ancestors!
- In a century of years, increased by seventy-seven, on the twenty-second day of the month Chaitra, (this charter) has been written by the Samihi-vigrahika GALIU, the grandson of the Bhogika, the Amatya Phalgudatta, (and) the son of the Bhogika Varahadinna. The Dutaka (is) the Uparika, Dikshita, householder, and chief of architects, SARVADATTA.
- The boundaries in this matter (are),—in the direction of DHANYAVAHIKA, a boundary-trench and a bridge ;—in the direction of DURGAMANDAIA, a bridge ;—in the direction of SUVARNAKAKSHAKA, (partly) the place where where the reeds grow by the cattle-path, and partly a bridge ;—in the direction of AMUKA, a boundary-trench ;—in the direction of DARAMANDAIA, a bridge ;—(and) in the direction of the district at the entrance of VAKRAVANA, a bridge ;—(then the boundaries) enter the village (again) at the well.

1 The Residence of the Parish States of the Parish St · strando (int) os cantines the and the season of the second to the second seco which of the last the management of the control of the last the control of the last the control of the last the control of the . The street but the company of blinds (there before to complete their process and the complete and the companies are the companies from ". wile write and the nate that with ear (on other off) (if of the best stillness of all securitables of the Shee wood and of her Laborer of the Today and Artist be defined or many most of the to require Look but the Mark to provide the provide the providence of the pro although and extend out (at) (views a to) patternous oil (class) team traces at shifting an interior on the same of the same of the I that reduce outdowned come with the filter has good out to the -there is one to orbeits and the constant of his firets a tol codesaltime. estern out I Heat to make the mediatricine out up them Hada (column and the second is made after processors, account that is beginn for the the properties the popular of the popular of the manager with of title great their is not really if it is continue in 1 is no with the continue in it. In a contains of mana, there are in the persons, in the harder and control of the conduct of the Beetley the sector Calculation (end) the sun of the Blacker spiritual, in minimum the the case (see . Although to be be been the best of the section of the section to parameters to restrooth and standard (otto) govern otto at tedrolated or a published on the continuents and narrow to the first of the continuent of and the second tree to the second second to the second of the second second second second second second second A consider the constant the other or consideration of the constant to the constant to the second of the second secon

- (19) KHOH COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF THE MAHARAJA SARVANATHA.
 THE YEAR 193.
- Om! Heil! From UCHCHAKALPA; --- (There was) the Maharaja OGHADEVA.

 His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the Maharaja KUMARADEVA, begotten on the Mahadevi KUMARADEVI. His son, who meditated on his feet,
 (was) the Maharaja JAYASVAMIN, begotten on the Mahadevi JAYASVAMINI.

 His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the Maharaja JAYANATHA, begotten on the Mahadevi AJJHITADEVI.
- 6 His son, who meditates on his feet, the Maharaja SARVANATHA, --- begotten on the Mahadevi MURUNDADEVI, --- being in good health, issues a command to the cultivators, beginning with the Brahmans, and to all the artisans, at (the village of) ASRAMAKA on the north bank of the minor TANASA.
- at (the village of) ASRAMAKA on the north bank of the river TAMASA :--"Be it known to you that this village is allotted by me, in four shares, 8 to endure for the same time with the moon and the sun; with the udranga and the uparikara; (and with the privilege that it is) not to be entered by the irregular or the regular troops. Out of them, two shares belong to Vishmumandin; and another share belongs to the merchant Saktinaga, the son of Svaminaga; and another share belongs to Kumaranaga and Skendenaga. It is given by (this) copper-plate charter, /to be enjoyed/ by the succession of them and (their) sons, /sons' sons/, sons of sons' sons, sons of the latter, etc. Moreover, it is agreed by them (and) by me that it is given for the repairs, by the above-mentioned succession (of them and their aescendants), in order to increase their own religious merit, of whatever may become broken or torn (in the shrines) of the feet of the Divine One, established by them, and of the feet of the sacred Sun, and for the maintenance of the bali, charu, sattra, perfumes, incense, garlands, and lamps.
- 17 "You yourselves shall render to them the offering of the tribute of the customary royalties, taxes, gold, etc., and shall be obedient to (their) commands.
- "And those kings who shall be born in Our lineage, —by them this grant should not be confiscated, (but) should be assented to, and should be preserved according to opportunity. (And) the tribute of the terms which by custom should not belong to the king, should not be taken.
- 20 "Whoseever may confiscate this grant, --- he shall become invested with (the guilt of) the five great sins and the minor sins."
- 22 And it has been said in the Mahabharata by the venerable Tyasa, the arranger of the Vedas, --- **O Yudhishthira, best of kings, carefully

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE The state of the s the second of th The second residence of the se The next, this next week on the livery that the representation of the tie son, the restlering on his treit, the latterin sprenger, and the rest The factor of the second of th the state of and applied to the first of the state of the promise one of the state of the there is not a grow only him more, and with a wind more out or our water his to be for the self of the first of the training of the second of the the second of the required through any one of the second of the and the property of manter water perform for a mid-manufacture. the state of the s The table of a fill controls and provided to the control of the co the comment of the state of the state of the state of the state of come, more of the telline, one, increased it is some a room, and the style of the street like the street, at the characterist of the systems (of these and high confidential), in order to induce a three old to lettern. receive, of whatere are become trolled on togs (in the engineer of the there is the Birthe 'no, established beddies, on the deal to he are er or or the ter the extender and the bell, obtto, out the contract of duction, distant, and love, the population of the State of the state of the series of execute repulsion, terms, tell, con, redicable to deffect to Chair A STATE OF THE STA desire a life with the restablished in most of that one stand about both of placed and life to marriage of bloody about the constraint to the flavoir be word offices which are fine) while the policy of pull receive hearthware. active to describe the second of the last second to be the second to have the second arms the second start about the second start of the second se the second of the contract of the contract of the contract of the second the production of the second second and the second The Hartham of the state of the party of the state of the

I carry to produce the contract to the total transfer while to prove the contract and the first terms of the contract to the c to the following the the manufacture and the to the terminal or their terminals and the terminals are the terminals and the terminals are the terminals and the terminals are and the second of the second participation and the second participation an the de universal to a contract of the spatial parameters are selected as the selected and the selected as the to be a second of the second o to east to average the successful to the success the County of the last of the a second of-e-, I strong seed and reits) (charge (to sheet)) The C . -and articles) has been entrois, in a outless of years, frequenced by the Control of the control of the Troples, the Anthon to the Links of the establishment of the land of the land of the state of the ACCOME SERVICE RESERVATE OF EMPERORS . El la la company de la compa and the same of th the grow who mathematic on the there, they blooming the water than the of the building of the season the straight his section, seed or of the second attacked and the the group of the analysis on the property (see) and the property of the party of th the language in the second color of the second color of the language of the second color of the second col property beauty on the substitute of the state of the sta the same also restriction of the Ports and indicate a security of the same and the process a section of the section of of special control of the seminated and the manufact control that were were all from their part at an interest the the condition of the color on the color of the color which could be a series of the the second secon and a summary of the supplier of the grant court form which will be the sum - Personal Control of the first school of the second section

such tribute as may accrue. And it is agreed by him (and) by me, that it is granted for the purpose of the repairs, by the above-mentioned succession (of him and his descendents), of whatever may become broken or torn, belonging to the divine goddess Pishtapurikadevi, and for the maintenance of the bali, charu, and sattra.

- 13 "You yourselves shall render to these persons the offering of the tribute of the customary royalties, taxes, gold, etc., and shall be obedient to (their) commands.
- "And those kings who shall be born in Our lineage, —by them this grant should not be confiscated, (but) should be assented to."

 (The rest of this inscription, on the second plate, is not forthcoming).
 - (21) KHOH COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF THE MAHARAJA SARVANATHA.

 THE YEAR 197.

(The opening part of this inscription, on the first plate, is not forthcoming.)

"And, according to opportunity, it should be preserved. And the tribute of the taxes which by custom should not belong to the king, should not be taken.

2 "Whosoever may confiscate this grant, --- he shall become invested with (the guilt of) the five great sins and the minor sins."

3

- and it has been said in the Mahabharata, by the venerable Vyasa, the arranger of the Vedas,——"O Yudhishthira, best of kings, carefully preserve land that has been given, whether by thyself, or by another; (verily) the preservation (of a grant) is more meritorious than making a grant! As a rule, indeed, no insuspicious condition is experienced by kings; but they are purified for ever, when they bestow land! The earth has been enjoyed by many kings, commencing with Sagara; whosever at any time possesses the earth, to him belongs, at that time, the reward (of this grant that is now made, if he continue it)! The giver of land enjoys happiness in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of a grant), and he who assents (to an act of confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell! He who confiscates land, rich in all (kinds of) grains, (that has been granted),—he becomes a worm in the ordure of a dog, and sinks (into hell) together with (his) ancestors!
- 10 (This charter) has been written, in a century of years, increased by

AND THE ST LINE AND SERVICE SERVICES AND SER homelone with the state of the state of the forest the state of the st med and a record trans reproduced that a least to part and the first took and security er vern. Deletige to the time and the light to the term of the light to the term of the light to the term. entities that about the telephone in and the translation and contract facility of tradeous finds new execution to the o on the same first and the same transfer and same as some ", of participate of allogic (test) (test) considered to the (Entry advice of this terror with a state of the force of don of course and an interpretation of the course and are and "List of the adjusted of Stands it applications of pulication of the "Electe of the terms which is outton the Significant motion of delife seems with the solution the sale and sever their same, from all of south the time cover sale The state of the second will be only deeps will all (to slive off) and ", man't oldershipe and to promother in the line to be and the bear of Trage to south to had resident them and it is to the training the second City Land that les beed droit, whether by dignate, or by stone . . . for the Market American State and the State of the State the decome at the theory of the transportation of the court of the court of be stone ; but there are madeful to seen, our ray heater the course earth tag teen enloyed by stay latter, collegeday out there are not little of our view order to regardly the first Course to concernor order too to were all ! (if contribe of 31 , what we all their terms all to) become of land values in others in notice for story through applied beautiful design of the content a was specified only at 1 after all among the receipt the receipt of the all the all the annual transfer and transfer and the annual transfer and the annual transfer and level, when in all (single of) encius, they say have properly. -- when server a receive the property of the property

- (22) KHOH COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF THE MAHARAJA SARVANATHA.

 THE YEAR 214.
- Om! Hail! From UCHCHAKALPA; --- (There was) the Maharaja OGHADEVA.

 His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the Maharaja KUMARADEVA, begotten on the Mahadevi KUMARADEVI. His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the Maharaja JAYASVAMIN, begotten on the Mahadevi JAYASVAMINI. His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the Maharaja VYACHRA, begotten on the Mahadevi RAMADEVI. His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the Maharaja JAYANATHA, begotten on the Mahadevi AJJHITADEVI.
- 6 His son, who meditates on his feet, the Maharaja SARVANATHA,—begotten on the Mahadevi MURUNDASVAMINI,—being in good health, issues a command to the residents, beginning with the Brahmans, at the villages of VYAGHRAPALLIKA and KACHARAPALLIKA in the MANINAGA petha:—
- Be it known to you that these two villages were bestowed, as a mark of favour, upon Pulindabhata,—with the udranga and the uparikara; (with the privilege that they were not to be) entered by the irregular or the regular troops; with whatever had (by custom) accrued or might accrue in connection with the tribute of all the taxes which should not belong to the king; to endure for the same time with the moon and the sun; (but) with the exception of (the right to) fines imposed on thieves. And now they are granted by him to Kumarasvamin, to be enjoyed by the succession of (his) sons and sons' sons, for the purpose of the worship of the divine goddess Pishtapurikadevi at the temple which he has caused to be built at (the town of) MANAFURA, and for the purpose of repairing whatever may become broken or torn. And, by (this), copper-plate charter,
- they have been assented to by me, according to the rule of bhumichehhidra.

 14 "You yourselves, understanding (this), (and) being obedient to (their) commands, shall render the tribute of the customary royalties, taxes, gold, avata, revenue, etc.
- 16 "And those kings who shall be born in Our lineage, --- by them this great

was all and the state of the property one so the state of the section of the section of continued all compact and a seniores with the state of th toth atoms off . outlinisted inflyoid oil to two off (tor) . all along out conduction on an algebra out present and antique of the conduction the Uterlie lavings. encourages offe encasters TO ACCUPANT ALLEGATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE . All and a darwers and (nor most) --- a superson out ! Its and a state of the fact, (w.m.) that the sale of the s when on the Schedevi Wingsmill. Die son, who males out to feet. . Transported tradeolet and no merioged to the special of tradeolet and tradeolet. ", the meditated on the fact, (eve) the laborage France, lagetter the least the same and the same and the same the same the same that the THE MANUAL PROBLEM out to the MANUAL STREET, S on depair - and the car his the fall appeals on a new parties on the state of the s courses a second , delect from all enterland. The transmitted in the ball of the to the residence, beginning with the Breinger, of the williance of --- story appropriate out at attractive for an entraction of The it leavest to you that there are williams one percent, or there of fermine, upon the indestrate, -- utility of minery and the most ince columns of the foreign (ed of for ever the first realistic, car still) idean as ferrown (uniters to) but township office a union of the total don tiple lotte each all its to shifted all the enthances of surros and the season of the season of the entire of the parties of the parties of the season walth on head of soils (of sight old) to not the old the (tus) ; one successful to any the color of the same fame last onen (als) to make another because our or public accept of the implicit accepts it ascaling extents and to to be tailly as (the tour of) remitted, the two we tracked of medical whetever new lactor or home, And, in (this) come - and or when they have been appropriate to by my accommiss to the rate or auditorial to the grant of material states (their states) in the analysis of the states of the states of commending chall result in the highest or the continuous representations and the continuous should not be confiscated, (but) according to opportunity should be increased (and) assented to and preserved. And none of the tribute of the tribute of the tribute of the taxes which should not belong to the king, should be taken.

"And whoseever may confiscate this grant, he shall become invested with (the guilt of) the five great sins and the minor sins.

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And it has been said in the Mahabharata, in the Satasahasri-Samhita, by Vyasa, the arranger of the Vedas, the supreme sage, the son of Parasars, "O Yudhishthire, best of kings, carefully preserve land that has previously been given to the twice-born; (verily) the preservation (of a grant) (is) more meritorious than making a grant! As a rule, indeed, no inauspicious condition is experienced by kings; but they are purified for ever, when they bestow land! The earth has been enjoyed by /many/ kings, commencing with Sagara; whosoever at any time posseses the earth, to him belongs, at that time, the reward (of this grant that is now made, if he continue it)! The giver of land enjoys happiness in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of a grant), and he who assents (to an act of confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell! He who confiscates land that has been given, whether by himself, or by another, --- he becomes a worm in the ordure of a dog, and sinks (into Hell) together with his ancestors! Those who confiscate a previous grant, are born (again) as black serpents, inhabiting the dried-up hollows of trees, in desert places destitute of water ! " (This charter) has been written in two centuries of years, increased by fourteen, on the sixth day of the month Pausha, by the Sandhivigrahika NATHA, the great-grandson of the Amatya Phalgudatta; the grandson of Varahadinna; (and) the son of Manoratha. The Dutaka (is) DHRITI-SVAMIKA.

(23) MEHARAULI FOSTHUMOUS IRON FILLAR INSCRIPTION OF CHANDRA

He, on whose arm fame was inscribed by the sword, when, in battle in the VANGA countries, he kneeded (and turned) back with (his) breast the enemies who, uniting together, came against (him);—he, by whom, having crossed in warfare the seven months of the (river) SINDHU, the VAHLIKAS were conquered;—he, by the breezes of whose prowess the southern coesn is even still perfumed;—

week the Especial and a proper provide the property of the pro The Andrews to come the convenience with the property of the p The second section of the second section A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR If he hereeved expend which he course after effective two case removed in here the print of the new tong with put the filling out) of the fact and productions of the first production of the black most out the first Areas, the environment the feeting the server right the received of terrories to Enclosed the Cost of Starts, organizating presents lead that the presents in (any o to the tallor-barn ((place) are (place) of any or marky as with the change of the state of - to Milman who work and a manifel of Scottallingue all rod Milmo was in The last that the training of the same of the first party and neds over the There are represented but the or appropriate to extend deliveration of the not seemed at the place or everythe fruit to keyle out ! (\$1 emiliance of '1) where the action is the contract and the contract of a second the contract of to testem and the of these that the thingstone to be me of names and minite (first said) together with the secretary of the other) since has cates a previous series, and additional particles of the series and and and the interior and the second of Detection that the charge of that to destruct and (material and) by Courtean, on the chiefs of the contraction in me destroy to of Janobastana ; (and) the san of large the, the blacks that the AFTER STR remainter of americans Complete an autority of the state of the sta the street are from our industries, for my paris, way, in her in the terms. -see of Japan sold the load (Libert No) colored on colored with sintered grown to commercially fundamentally make the property and the commercial ordered in markers the seven reader of the leavest attack, the Walter there specifies and deposits some in correct and the forest personal and He, the remant of the great zeal of whose energy, which utterly destroyed (his) enemies, like (the remant of the great gloving heat) of a burned-out fire in a great forest, even now leaves not the earth; though he, the king, as if wearied, has quitted this earth, and has gone to the other world, moving in (bodily) form to the land (of paradise) won by (the merit of his) actions, (but remaining on (this) earth by (the memory of his) fame;——

By him, the king, ---who attained sole supreme sovereignty in the world, acquired by his own arm and (enjoyed) for a very long time; (and) who, having the name of CHANDRA, carried a beauty of countenance like (the beauty of) the full-moon, --- having in faith fixed his mind upon (the god) Vishmu, this lofty standard of the divine Vishmu was set up on the hill (called) Vishmupada.

(24) MANDASOR STONE PILLAR INSCRIPTION OF YASODHARMAN.

May that very long banner of (the god) Sulapani destroy the glory of your enemies; --- (that banner) which bears (a representation of) the bull (Nandi), marked by the five fingers (dipped in some dye and then) placed on him by (Parvati) the daughter of the mountain (Himalaya), who causes the distant regions, in which the demons are driven wild with fear by (his) terrible bellowings, to shake; (and) who makes the glens of (the mountain) Sumeru to have their rocks split open by the blows of his horns!

- He, to whose arm, as if (to the arm) of (the god) Sarngapani,—the forearm of which is marked with callous parts caused by the hard string of
 (his) bow, (and) which is steadfast in the successful carrying out of
 vows for the benefit of man-kind,—the earth betook itself (for succour),
 when it was afflicted by kings of the present age, who manifested pride;
 who were cruel through want of proper training; who, from delusion,
 transgressed the path of good conduct; (and) who were destitute of
 virtuous delights:—
- He who, in this age which is the ravisher of good behaviour, through the action simply of (his good) intentions shone gloriously, not associating with other kings who adopted a reprehensible course of conduct,—just as an offering of flowers (is beautiful when it is not laid down) in the dust;—he in whom, possessed of a wealth of virtue, (and so)

and not always in the consequences of the large discowhere the constitute and development and extreme (air) con facelle (these will consume their consumer and the facel facelle a cit only described and the consumer tops all morning, but the cities cities cities and ide good to enough other portion of the to (courty) for the level (or parking), on the (the series of the entires, (introduction on (this) course by (the media of the content the and the area of the content to the area of becomes invince the rises of Charles, directed a bounds of counteration like (the Tog billy many being a to happy letted one polynomer ground lim only (to whereast . shourdely (telles) # TELEFEREN 000 TELEFICIEN DESIGNATE STREET, STATE TO SERVED. To was and probab toppeled (boy out) to energy out year teld val real (to initiate personal) wind into the (community) --- t pairton that ingle for est one d bewell) progett will est ut toomer, Lincoln Lincoln course the distant regions, is which the decome are deliver will with then to (Min) torraining believings, to cheer; (cai) the when the view of (the copy with) But of to have their trooks a life open by the blow-I purched also be is, to whose care, as if (so the care of (she red) describings, see the foresolve fred all in the sea office entitle ille before at rother to rea (his) box, (cos) which is alongwest in the suspended or may be set and resource that the the second states are the fresh to attend the reference when it were cryptated by the end the property are, we a written not a way who were crued through and of more in initial a like through tours only trongertage con the (heat); touting how to done at homestrained additos appurais the who, he state one update to the westeller of the relicion, wherear men and eligible of the militarial this state and as state at the ment the course of the first property because our and make a day published and the last the construction of all and other to out one the same

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falling but little short of Manu and Bharata and Alarka and Mandhatri, the title of "universal sovereign" shines more (than in any other), like a respl endent jewel (set) in good gold :---

- He who, spurning (the confinement of) the boundaries of his own house, enjoys those countries,—thickly covered over with deserts and mountains and trees and thickets and rivers and strong-armed heroes, (and) having (their) kings assaulted by (his) process,—which were not enjoyed (even) by the lords of the GUPTAS, whose process was displayed by invading the whole (remainder of the) earth, (and) which the command of the chiefs of the HUNAS, that established itself on the tiaras of (many) kings, failed to penetrate:—
- He before whose feet chieftains, having (their) arrogance removed by the strength of (his) arm, bow down, from the neighbourhood of the (river) LAUHITYA up to (the mountain) MAHENDRA, the lands at the foot of which are impenetrable through the groves of palmyra-trees, (and) from (HIMALAYA) the mountain of snow, the table-lands of which are embraced by the (river) GANGA, up to the WESTERN OCEAN,—by which (all) the divisions of the earth are made of various bues through the intermingling of the rays of the jewels in the locks of hair on the tops of (their) heads:——
- He by whom (his) head has never been brought into the hamility of obeisance to any other save (the god) Sthamu;—he, through the embraces of whose arms (HIMALAYA) the mountain of snow carries no longer the pride of the title of being a place that is difficult of access;—he to whose two feet respect was paid, with complimentary presents of the flowers from the lock of hair on the top of (his) head, by even that (famous) king MIHIRAKULA, whose forehead was painted through being bent low down by the strength of (his) arm in (the act of compelling) obeisance:

 7 By him, the king, the glorious YASODHARMAN, the firm beams of whose
 - By him, the king, the glorious YASODHARMAN, the firm beams of whose arms are as charming as pillars, this column, which shall endure to the time of the destruction of the world, has been erected here,—as if to measure out the earth; as if to enumerate on high the multitude of the heavenly lights; (and) as if to point out the path of his own fame to the skies above, acquired by good actions;—(this column) which shines refulgent, as if it were a lofty arm of the earth, raised up in joy to write upon the surface of the moon the excellence of the virtues of VASODHARMAN, to the effect that—"His birth (is) in a lineage that is

the first to a like the state of the state o Between the property of the same --- the Loos of Cons love; James Steps a comments and the analysis of the for depointment of the first depointment of the section of the and desire has green to differ your fall our different manufactures again another an equilibrial cap their personners are enduly bits aberially first agent bers to the first the first the second the second that the sections and indicated the transferred to the course of the course were the course to affect and the similar out to heavest officers (but) reported to reduce to the sales of which would be proude out in Themas Bode Courte food thirty in eres administration of the second will see my somegroup, rubulal publics confidential to the patient of the A to the management plant and the contract to the property of the contract to dear tele to the first out . Accommon ("Setting set) at the ARTHUR. Aligh contrated at proper and the wife allegisteens were were the appear to the west of the winds of the contract of th or a few the federal diffe, we to the less had been producted to the to divisions of the plant and experienced and experienced by the transmet plant (that!) all worth as palgren into to wholesee off (ALLESTE) name open to come make to planters of their leading pulses to sight set to solve. of the entering the heathful that the party and the party and the second and makes the 220 on 19 1900 (1914) to 400 at martin to 4000 at 1900 areas galant the part Because was bradened whose collections and forements and the steel the character and characters, and the same of the page the or one to diese white a material state of the artistic or galactic on one area before the se that the selection selection of the selection at the many the mid that is almost any of the history of the comment CAPINE DE PROPERTO LA PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DEL PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTORIDA DEL PROPERTO DE LA PROPERTO DE The same of the sa

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worthy to be eulogised; there is seen in him a charming behaviour that is destructive of sin; he is the abode of religion; (and) the (good) customs of menkind continue current, unimpeded (in any way) by him."

From a desire thus to praise this king, of meritorious actions, (these) verses have been composed by Vasula, the son of Kakka. (This eulogy) has been engraved by Govinda.

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(25) MANDASOR STONE INSCRIPTION OF YASODHARMAN AND VISHNUVARDHANA.

THE MALAVA YEAR 589.

Perfection has been attained! Victorious is he, (the god) Pinakin, the lord of (all) the worlds, --- in whose songs, hummed with smiles, the splendour of (his) teeth, like the lustre of lightning sparkling in the night, envelops and brings into full view all this universe! May he, (the god) Sambhu, confer many auspicious gifts upon you, --- employed by whom in the rites of (effecting the) continuence and the destruction and the production of (all) things that exist, (the god) Svayambhu, is obedient to (his) commands, for the sake of the maintenance of (all) the worlds; and by whom, leading (him) to dignity in the world, he has been brought to the condition of being the father (of the universe)! May the serpent of the creator of existence accomplish the allayment of your distress,---(that serpent) the multitude of whose foreheads, bowed down afar by the pressure of the heavy weight of the jewels in (their) hoods, obscures the radiance of the moon (on his master's forehead); (and) who (with the folds of his body) binds securely on (his master's) head the chaplet of bones which is full of holes (for stringing them) ! May the creator of waters, which was dug out by the sixty thousand sons of Sagara, (and) which possesses a lustre equal to (that of) the sky, preserve for a long time the glories of this best of wells!

- Now, victorious is that tribal ruler, having the name of the glorious YASODHARMAN, who, having plunged into the army of (his) enemies, as if into a grove of thornapple-trees, (and) having bent down the reputations of heroes like the tender creepers of trees, effects the adornment of (his) body with the fragments of young sprouts which are the wound: (inflicted on him).
- And, again, victorious over the earth is this same king of men, the glorious VISHNUVARDHANA, the conqueror in war; by whom his own famous lineage, which has the sulikara-crest, has been brought to a state of dignity

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age, which has the aulikara-crest, has been brought to a state of dignity that is ever higher and higher. By him, having brought into subjection, with peaceful overtures and by war, the very mighty kings of the east and many (kings) of the north, this second name of "supreme king of kings and supreme lord," pleasing in the world (but) difficult of attainment, is carried on high. Through him, having conquered the earth with (his own) arm, many countries, --- in which the sun is obscured by the smoke, resembling dense dark-blue colouds, of the oblations of the sacrifices; (and) which abound with thick and thriving crops through (the god) Maghavan pouring cloudfuls of rain upon (their) boundaries; (and) in which the ends of the fresh sprouts of the mango-trees in the parks are eagerly plucked in joy by the hands of wanton women, --- enjoy the happiness of being possessed of a good king. Through the dust, grey like the hide of an ass, --- stirred up by his armies, which have (their) banners lifted on high; (and) which have the lodhra-trees tossed about in all directions by the tusks of (their) infuriated elephants; (and) which have the crevices of the VINDHYA mountains made resonant with the noise of (their) journeying through the forests,--the orb of the sun appears dark (and) dull-rayed, as if it were an eye in a peacock's tail reversed.

- The servant of the kings who founded the family of that lord, was Shash-thidatta, --- the fame of whose religious merit was known far and wide through the protection of (their) feet; who by his resoluteness conquered the six enemies (of religion); (and) who was indeed very excellent. As the torrent, flowing high and low, of (the river) Ganga (spreads abroad) from (the mountain) Himavat, (and) the extensive mass of the waters of (the river) Reva from the moon, --- (so) from him, whose dignity was manifested, there spreads a pure race of Naigamas, most worthy to be sought in fellowship.
- Of hi, from a wife of good family, there was born a son, resembling him (in good qualities), the source of fame, --- whom, (being named)

 Varahadatta, (and) being full of self-control (and) of great worth, people speak of as if he were an (incarnate) portion of (the god) Hari.
- As if it were the sum (illumining) the mightly summit of a mountain,

 Ravikirtti with the wealth of his character illumined that family,

 which was made eminent by men who combined good actions with worldly

Alberta Sacotania to allegand med and appropriately and a contract are the state of t - Chie and to make thingle was milt , and to bee charles on large man date To refer to the form to sent become able, discount to (sent) the feet where to the 1922 (could also with himselded) " tool another him and west, to original on lately. Through hits, ands, confusion that the cost of the this or all one, many soundeder, --- in thick old out is obsequed by the grate, repositation of the telephone of the object of the collection of the afactorial escap subvictio fact abide date britaja afabite (date) ; nonthirmae t activities (which take also so nationals rations associate (boy out) all all means of the attorney Heart of the mone off doller at them. with the capacity placed in joy in the heads of mater areas, er-calor the impriners of bolog to concern of a good bing, through the dues, Ter 11 to the hide of the ene, -- ethered up by his ervier, which have -not open and of the countries of the local property of the local aroman (alocal) works become the cold (riple) to show our of smallestill life at frade but the east neckshares Attorney the to encione out over (billy (bee) ; ever scenial with the reign of (that) to enter the third temporary the order of the same tracers dies), well assessed the dies of lorder of in a poster first a topogg a mi the servent of the bitter we knowled the facily of the love, we swonother on more are the tenighter each to emple of ----, at abbit changed the group of (their) feet a the by the seed three con--Louis were become one oder (tes) ; (uninties to) estrone min edit bereng adjust (route off) to you has lift make it, improved and at a trad chart eviluation of (fig.) (Arrivell (distribut, eds) row) (inorda obsorga) the materia of the rivers see from the man, -- (ed) the creater off to change dignity can multiplied, there exects a day a on at hityers. enter the sound of the section of th of his circle to white our good southly there was been a star of more than tin good quelititien), the agence of the people the ment of threlegation (and) being out of golf-control (and) of most control propie apock of so if to wore or (incorpose) works of (the pol) we. and the second of the second s A Thirty land benefit III bendeur to be a far for all the benefit to the Charles of the second s

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occupations; which had its foundations well established in the earth; (and) which maintained a very firm position of endurance that was free from (any risk of) being broken; ——(Ravikirtti), by whom, sustaining the pure (and) undeviating path of traditional law that is acceptable to good people, nobility of birth was not made a thing of false assertion (even) in the Kali age. From him, (his) chaste wife Enamugupta have birth to three sons, who dispelled the darkness (of ignorance) with the rays of (their) intellects, ——as if (she had produced three) sacrifices from a fire.

- The first was Bhagavaddosha, the prop of his relatives in the path of religious actions, just as Uddhava (was) of the Andhakas,—who was a very Vedhas in displaying much prudence in the hard-to-be-traversed path of the meaning (of words); who, like Vidura, always looked far ahead with deliberation; (and) who is with great pleasure sung of by poets, in Sanskrit and Prakrit construction of the arrangement of sentences, as being well versed in speech.
- And after him there came that (well-known) Abhayadatta, maintaining a high position on the earth, (and) collecting (in order to dispel it) the fear of (his) subjects (?);—by whose eye of intellect, which served him like the eyes of a spy, no trifle, however remote, remained undetected, (even) at night;—(Abhayadatta), of fruitful actions, who like (Brihaspati) the preceptor of the gods, to the advantage of those who belonged to the (four recognised) castes, with the functions of a Rajasthaniya protected the region, containing many countries presided over by his own upright counsellors, which lies between the VINDHYA (mountains), from the slopes of the summits of which there flows the pale mass of the waters of (the river) REVA, and the mountain PARTYATRA, on which the trees are bent down in (their) frolicsome leaps by the long-tailed monkeys, (and stretches) up to the (western) OCEAN.
- tection of friends, as if he were (his) broad-shouldered (right) arm (decorated) with choice jewels; (and) bearing the name of "the fault-less one," which causes great joy to the ear and heart,—caused to be excavated this great well. This great (and) skilful work was achieved here by him, who is of great intellect, for the sake of his paternal uncle, the beloved Abhayadatta, who was cut off (before his

the side of an individual come of the agents to be of the first to be a second was built community to realition and make a containing their times whether , was no , (180 kings) --- factor think (1) vain way) con and mon at the ust templify out to arrest players. (ten) asses all yet enter to positive of me don pay distance which the enterior of rolling of self--serve the atapie (all) this role, that the land of the land public bear which to their cans, who they limb the dealers and about acousting the city is as an about the later to an in the later to asset . sufficient month month than a forest to the out at porthylor alt. Is your out, who have the total out nus of the control of be a consult of the street out all constitute fores pure figures and earliest error a were followed to the fill the fille the fill of the fille the file of the file te to the organistic critic filtral bills (but) ; modernilled film two -may to dramately and to nonverted to describe of the strainment of the series second at teaxer (few soled at account and effect that there exist (note-bound file) and could call correct and is a column on the courts, (and) collecting (in calca to time) and the feer of this subjects (T) --- traines up of his this served our like the ares of a por in being, increase receip, rein endetooned, (even) at might ; -- (Abbegedatic), of treaters content, the manner and of labor out to congenera and liberaries) folds Ween who belonged to the (fewn recognics)) order, and a meaning of a dejection protected the region, contribute corp. occurring a contribute of a cides over by the one updated attended to the leave telds. Item between the

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- Now he, Dharmadosha, the son of Doghalambha, --- by whom this kingdom has been made, as if (it were still) in the Krita-age, free from any intermixture of all the castes, (and peaceable through) having hostilities allayed, (and) undisturbed by care, --- in accordance with justice proudly supports the burden (of government) that had (previously) been borne by him; --- (Dharmadosha), who, --- not being too eager about his own comfort, (and) bearing, for the sake of his lord, in the difficult path (of administration), the burden (of government), very heavily weighted and not shared by another, --- wears royal apparel only as mark of distinction (and not for his own pleasure), just as a bull carries a wrinkled pendulous dew-lap.
- His younger brother, DAKSHA, ---invested with the decoration of the protection of friends, as if he were (his) broad-shouldered (right) arm (decorated) with choice jewels; (and) bearing the name of "the fault-less one," which causes great joy to the ear and heart, --- caused to be excavated this great well. This great (and) skilful work was achieved here by him, who is of great intellect, for the sake of his paternal uncle, the beloved Abhayadatta, who was cut off (before his time) by the mighty (god) Kritanta, just as if he were a tree, the shade of which is pleasant to resort to (and) which yields fruits that are salutary and sweet through ripeness, (wantonly) destroyed by a lordly elephant.

 21 Five hundred autumns, together with ninety loss by one having clarated
 - Five hundred autumns, together with ninety less by one, having elapsed from (the establishment of) the supremacy of the tribal constitution of the MALAVAS, (and) being written down in order to determine the (present) time ; --- in the season in which the songs, resembling the arrows of (the god) Smara, of the cuckoos, whose utterances are the low and tender, cleave open, as it were, the minds of those who are far away from home ; and in which the hurming of the flights of bees, sounding low on account of the burden (that they carry), is heard through the woods, like the resounding bow of (the god Kamadeva) who has the benner of flowers, when its string is caused to vibrate ; --- in the season in which there is the month of the coming on of flowers, when the wind, soothing the affectionate (but) perverted thoughts of disdainful women who are angry with their lovers, as if they were charming fresh sprouts arrayed in colours, devotes itself to breaking down (their) pride, --- in that season this (well) was caused to be constructed. As long as the ocean, embracing with (its) lofty waves, as if with long

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which the state of were soon out to the standard of the standard to the standard Street orders to send account y and college out the he precisionalist avidous altra compresent discoverage of productions (bes) consults until May Library of the Sufer (Secretary to) nebutilines absorber theory and produce of our enter four-water elations from (1) --- ; with the attention the state of the s r effectively the transference of contract of the free leading to the what or other fortunes interest account -- unlikely of Second for the heighter makes on that of an Jeury Lieuwerely and bid well indicate the convenient -one was the method that the ball the ball the profit of t are (the fet translational state) and of it as standard to entire - 1100 out to come of princed then a since solder the above to od na lice sa very duam hars too toly our you haven greened do his ", our new Levelon and view realities (Line) decise that . Her soon after hetery In read of the old and the college, the class and the college of t will be belowed about the our offer and skeyedd leveled out tolthe michig (god, industrie, just so if he seem a force, has all a seem as the fact of the after after other (per) of freeze of thereard of ten pedie plant o mi happellant (plantma) que compia fenerali fance Amthe land of the same to be a state of the section o Committee of the commit (removed) that ;--- in the section in which the house, waste then the arrows of (the god) there, of the endings, where the sudden etc (in logs and bergion, elegate open, to he terre, the elegate of a open and the for each from Long ; and in solder to be comment of the fitter of the fitter of the sounding log og sosonnt of the lapt at their thor onion, a launt to the notice of the resonant to get this to the city of and the state of the state of patrice and restor amounts to compare the last to appear of the companies of the state of the s A PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. the second section of the second sections and the second sections of The state of the s

arms, the orb of the moon, which has its full assemblage of rays (and is more) lovely (them ever) from contact (with the waters), maintains friendship (with it), --- so long let this excellent well endure, possessing a surrounding enclosure of lines at the edge of the masonry-work, as if it were a garland worn round a shaven head, (and) discharging pure waters the flavour of which is equal to nectar!

25 May this intelligent DAKSHA for a long time protect this act of piety,
--- (he who is) skilful, true to (his) promises, modest, brave, attentive to old people, grateful, full of energy, unwearied in the businessmatters of (his) lord, (and) faultless.! (This eulogy) has been
engraved by Govinda.

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(26) ERAN STONE BOAR INSCRIPTION OF TORAMANA.

3

- Om! Victorious is the god (Vishmu), who has the form of a Boar,—who, in the act of lifting up the earth (out of the waters), caused the mountains to tremble with the blows of (his) hard snout; (and) who is the pillar (for the support) of the great house which is the three worlds!
- 1 In the first year; while the Maharajadhiraja, the glorious TORAMANA, of great fame (and) of great lustre, is governing the earth;---
- 2 On the tenth day of (the month) Phalguma; ——on this (lumar day), (specified) as above by the regnal year and month and day, (and) invested as above with its own characteristics;——
 - By DHANYAVISHNU, --- the younger brother, obedient to him (and) accepted with favour by him, of the Maharaja MATRIVISHNU, who has gone to heaven; who was excessively devoted to the Divine One ; who, by the will of (the god) Vidhatri, was approached (in marriage-choice) by the goddess of sovereignty, as if by a maiden choosing (him) of her own accord (to be her husband); whose fame extended up to the borders of the four oceans; who was possessed of unimpaired honour and wealth; (and) who was victorious in battle against many enemies ;---who was the son of the son's son of Indravishmu, who was attentive to his duties; who celebrated sacrifices; who parctised private study (of the scriptures); who was a Brahman saint; (and) who was the most excellent (of the followers) of the Maitrayaniya (sakha) ;---who was the son's son of Varunavishmu, who imitated the virtuous qualities of (his) father ; -- (and) who was the son of Harivishmu, who was the counterpart of (his) father in meritorious qualities, (and) was the cause of the advancement of his race ;-

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would lakely to the the property of the same of

- 6 (By this DHAVYAVISHNU), accomplishing, in unison with (the previously expressed wishes of) him, a joint deed of religious merit, for the sake of increasing the religious merit of (his) parents, this stone temple of the divine (god) Narayana, who has the form of a Boar (and) who is entirely devoted to (the welfare of) the universe, has been caused to be made in this his own vishaya of AIRIKINA.
- 8 Let prosperity attend all the subjects, headed by the cows and the Brahmans!

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- (27) GWALIOR STONE INSCRIPTION OF MINIRAKULA.
- /Om !/ May he (the Sun) protect you, who is victorious,—dispelling the darkness of the banks of clouds with the masses of the multitude of his rays that light up the sky; (and) decorating the top of the side of the mountain of dawn with (his) horses, which have the tossing ends of (their) manes dishevelled through the fatigue (induced) by ((their) startled gait;—(and) who,—having (his) chariot—wheels (?) swallowed (?)......the mountain of dawn; dispelling distress; (being) the light of thehouse which is the world; (and) effecting the destruction of night,—creates the fresh beauty of the waterlilies by (his) rays which are of the colour of molten gold!
- 2 (There was) a ruler of /the earth/, of great merit, who was renowned by the name of the glorious TORAMANA; by whom, through (his) heroism that was specially characterised by truthfulness, the earth was governed with justice.
- of him, the fame of whose family has risen high, the son (is) he, of unequalled prowess, the lord of the earth, who is renowned under the name of MIHIRAKUIA, (and) who, (himself) unbroken, /broke the power of/
 PASUPATI.
- While /he/, the king, the remover of distress, possessed of large and pellucid eyes, is governing the earth; in the augmenting reign, (and) in the fifteenth year, of (him) the best of kings; the month Karttika, cool and fragrant with the perfume of the red and blue waterlilies that are caused to blossom by the smiles of the yars of the moon, having come; while the spotless moon is shining; and a very suspicious day,—heralded by the chiefs of the classes of the twice-born with the noise of the proclamation of a holy day, (and) possessed of the (proper) tithic and nakshatra and muhurta,—having arrived;—

enteroform will) sets mistation and interpolar at the errored wieter of this deal of reliable ordine teams of where were the referred (elf) to their projector of gainstonic to ne out tous) were a to much out out out out (tou) ontails out to or range and est tosuchar ast the market of the follower that the . Product to applicate the side of blam of parties aron est of belief adopting off the hearth wilmoseer sell presentation of posteroscan . LET OPEREY TO RECEIVE TO THE PROPERTY OF STREET to 1/ May to (the One) project you, she is violations, -- distanting other titles edd to essent this title effects to edate out to secure to and the past and printenessable (into) , this call on Mariel South a test and the Louisian and the survival of the Cale) ferrors which have the Country) we (Company) our first out removed to Llevendello mense (steels) 'e ----(:) aleen -takeno (etd) relyad--- on (tan)---; step believes in -passible builtingsib; much in alcomon add.....(9) Law e of welseste (ball : Mean est et louis empfeit to ingli est quit. vi militare degree de venind fanci de sedence--- digio le coliera e e ! Blog modified to resolve and to eas deline even to bill there was a sular of /the early!, of great north, who was remembed by the rays of the chartens Warning to stop, the stop, the stop that to recross and the out passafulliant of the instantial of the instantial .coffout dillu Or this, the face of chips thenly the steen high, the con (is) be, or named and recovery, the fact of the second, the recount where the recovery oc structures, (and) site, (identify relations, /inche the reter of Frito /ne/, the bitte, the mentyer of distressy response of increases the larged agent in government the the curious is a size of the curious for the large for the time experience years of their the beat of friends the related for the the a little and as well from their test that confidence and the in consequent their little and design to bloomer by the making of his paper of the sets, mydeen

- 7 Those who cause to be made an excellent house of the Sun, like in lustre to the rays of the moon,—their abode is in heaven, until the destruction of all things!
- 7 (This) very famous proclamation of the true religion has been composed through devotion to the Sun, by him who is renowned by the name of Kesava and by.....ditya.
- As long as the moon shines on the thicket that is the knot of the braided hair of (the god) Sarva; and as long as the mountain Meru continues to have (its) slopes adorned by the feet of the nymphs of heaven; and as long as (the god) Vishmu bears the radiant (goddess) Sri upon (his) breast which is like a dark-blue cloud;——so long (this) chief of /stone/-temples shall stand upon the delightful summit of the hill!
 - (28) MALIYA COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF THE MAHARAJA DHARASENA II.
 - Om! Hail! From (the city of) VAIABHI:—(There was) the illustrious Senapati BHATARKA, a most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara,—who was possessed of glory acquired in a hundred battles fought with the large armies, possessed of unequalled strength, of the MAITRAKAS, who had by force bowed down (their) enemies; (and) who acquired the goddess of royalty through the strength of the array of (his) hereditary servents and friends, who had been brought under subjection by (his) splendour, and had been acquired by gifts and honourable treatment and straightforwardness, and were attached (to him) by affection.
- Itis son, whose head was purified by being bowed down in the red dust of his feet, (was) the illustrious Senapati DHARASENA (I), a most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara,—the rays of the lines of the nails of whose feet diffused themselves among the lustre of the jewels in the locks of hair on the tops of the heads of (his) enemies when they bowed down with (their) heads (before him); (and) whose wealth was the sustenance of the poor, the helpless, and the feeble.

on a compact of larger the test of the contract of the contrac who always after an electric field to the court of the co was to dept and pursuited to the other the committee of the property of the committee of th the state of the same of present of the contract of the contract of the contract of on the second of the second to the little of the others. (etc.) patelone, to that said do Thomas and was the enter to be trule to accellent better the true of the true whether the there were in at pools what we want the he was of or I withit Me is well Property would be religion out out to deligentate manual year (n2-) To peer out of beneated at the chief and out of makeron force. sent the control with them out on public by her a settle (boy with the set this company to transport to be a self of his harpote majorie (and) are (and more than (more ma) (makes that transf on a T they made at the to take the little or light trappe out that a will at fally reserve The sound and in the sone furthing the self-norm instead of the conjugate person. principalities of the distribution AND RESPONDED TO A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY and the state of the second state of the second sec as to the single content of the party of the second of the - and estimated how this of the property to the true production (early About a record of the sound to the first the production of the second second second second second second second the court of the state of the s the state of the property of the state of th the control of the state of the the state of the s part of the later of the second secon CARL MAN TO SELECTION OF THE LANGE OF THE SELECTION OF TH

- His younger brother, whose spotless jewel /in the lock of hair on the top of (his) head / was made more lustrous (than before) by the performance of obeisance to (his) feet, (was) the Maharaja DRONASIMHA, like unto a lion, a most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara,—who had as (his) law the rules and ordinances instituted by Manu and other (sages); who, like (Yudhishthira) the king of justice, adhered to the path of the maintenance of good behaviour; whose installation in the royalty by besprinkling was performed by the paramount master in person, the sole lord of the circumference of the territory of the whole earth;
- (and) the glory of whose royalty was purified by (his) great liberality.

 His younger brother (was) the illustrious Maharaja DHRUVASEVA (I), a
 most devout worshipper of the Divine One,—who was victorious, by himself alone, through the prowess of his own arm, over the troops of the
 array of the elephants of (his) enemies; who was the asylum of those
 who sought for protection; who was the teacher of the real meaning of
 the sacred writings; (and) who, like the kalpa-tree, granted the enjoyment of fruits which were the desires, in accordance with (their) wishes,
 of (his) friends and favourities.
- His younger brother, whose sins were all washed away by doing obeisance to the waterlilies that were his feet, (was) the illustrious Maharaja DHARAPATTA, a most devout worshipper of the Sun,—by the water of whose very pure actions all the stains of the Kali age were washed away; (and) who forcibly conquered the renowned greatness of the ranks of (his) enemies.
- His son, who acquired an increase of religious merit by doing service to his feet, was the illustrious Maharaja GUHASENA, a most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahasvara,—whose sword was verily a second arm (to him) from childhood; the test of whose strength was manifested by clapping (his) hands on the temples of the rutting elephants of (his) foes; who had the collection of the rays of the nails of (his) left foot interspersed with the lustre of the jewels in the locks of hair on the tops of the heads of (his) enemies who were made to bow down by his provess; whose title of 'king' was obvious and suitable because he pleased the hearts of (his) subjects by properly preserving the path prescribed by all the traditionary laws; who in beauty, lustre, stability, profundity, wisdom, and wealth, surpassed (respectively) (the god)

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pati) the preceptor of the gods, and (the god) Dhenesa; who, through being intent upon giving freedom from fear /to those who came for protection/, was indifferent to all the (other) results of his actions, as if they were (of as little value as) straw ; (and) who was, as it were, the personified happiness of the circumference of the whole earth. His son, whose sins have been all washed away by the torrent of the 15 waters of (the river) Jahnavi that was constituted by the diffusion of the rays of the nails of his feet, --- whose wealth and riches are the sustenance of a hundred thousand favourites; who is with appreciation, as if from a desire for (his) beauty, resorted to by (all) the virtuous qualities of an inviting kind; who astonishes all archers by the speciality of (his) immate strength and (skill acquired by) practice; who is the preserver of religious grants bestowed by former kings; who averts calamities that would afflict (his) subjects; who is the exponent of (the condition of being) the one (joint) habitation of wealth and learning; whose prowess is skilful in causing annoyance to the goddess of the fortunes of the compact ranks of (his) enemies; (and) who possesses a spotless princely glory, acquired by inheritance, --- (is) the Maharaja, the illustrious DHARASENA (II), a most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara, who, being in good health, issues a command to all the Ayuktakas, Viniyuktakas, Drangikas, Mahattaras, irregular and regular troops, Dhruvadhikaranikas, Dandapasikas, Rajasthaniyas, Kumaramatyas, and others, according as they are concerned; ---"Be it known to you, that, for the purpose of increasing the religious 21 merit of (my) parents, and in order that I myself may obtain the reward that is wished for both in this world and in the next, there is given by me, with libations of water, in accordance with the rule of bhumichchhidra, to the Brahman Rudrabhuti, an inhabitant of UNNATA, (a student) of the Vajasaneyi-Kanva (sakha), and a member of the Vatsa gotra, --- for the maintenance of the five great sacrificial rites of the bali, charu, vaisvadeva, agnihotra, and atithi; to endure for the same time with the moon, the sun, the ocean, the rivers, and the earth; (and) to be enjoyed by the succession of (his) sons and sons' sons, --- at (the village of) ANTARATRA, in the common-land called Sivakapadraka, one hundred padavartas (of land), (known as) the holding of Virasenadantika; (and) fifteen padavartas on the west of this; also, in the western boundary,

Smara, the moon, (Himalaya) the king of mountains, the ocean, (brihas-

· and the common of the contract of the THE REST OF THE PARTY AND THE PARTY AND THE PARTY OF THE countries and he estimate tenuted and the of hearthfall gare Again and of a constitute of the constitution of the con the gor, though the first the second of the remain of the to make the will of Solutions of their less liveries (newly odd) to exercise . Tally one codely in although comment, book off to eller and to over all postalovenyo mily as one a religional transmit is essent a to communicate and the a cost of the beauty, nearly to by (etc) the structure -co est of scalengilly speciments, the ; being skiring on to so it. r and form (w) tempor (This) has the standard admini (all) to (the t a mile complete for female all mining involvation to my reading out to a and at we t along dup later the Colland and another the allers of were one princip if byling at seepen cook ; palestol has the ent) una peneralea a gyallana pataonii giperi, ragidina la sidaot anga derver the telegrate, the differentiate and interest (11), a will covered somethings of this word releasing the foliage in and hearth, thought constant to all the ignitions, Widwitten, Twendier, they at he as he constant "og place and a series of the March Thirty II would be been a large of the series of the training branching on others consider a service of the training and the The Collaboration of the particle of impossible to a transport of the particle Company of the transfer of the sales of his or house (see) to strong more at would exceed the him his regarded allowed took balake at their to make the allegations of tretary is apprehensed by the apple of the conconstitute, to the Laplacia foliablents, or themseen of timeling to shall di of the Entrement-Cart Lynchet, the success of the Title to the property of production of the entire contributions out the entire and to enterestation of the said to a min will compare of a lightly than proton loop and reaches the sums, the new, this women, the steers, on the sum of the contract of the c efficient there is the James for once faith to independing out of Poppins. Contract on a transportable and the contract to the contract of the contract o the state of the second of

one hundred padavartas, increased by the twentieth, (known as) the holding of Skembhasena, (and) ten padavartas in the eastern boundary;in the village of DOMBHIGRAMA, in the eastern boundary, ninety padavartas, (known as) the holding of Vardhaki ; -- in the village of VAJRAGRAMA, in the western boundary, one hundred padavartas in the highest part of the village, (and) an irrigation-well with an area of twenty-eight padavartas, (known as) the holding of the Mahattara Vikidinna; (and) in the common-land called Bhumbhusapadraka, one hundred padavartas, (known as) the holding of the cultivator Botaka, and an irrigation-well ; --- (the whole of) this (being given) together with the udranga and the uparikara; with the vata, bhuta, grain, gold, and adeya; with (the right to) forced labour as the occasion for it occurs; (and with the privilege that it is) not to be (even) pointed at with the hand (of undue appropriation) by any of the king's people. "Wherefore, no one should behave so as to cause obstruction to this person in enjoying (it) in accordance with the proper conditions of a grant to a Brahman, (and) cultivating (it), (or) causing (it) to be cultivated, or assigning (it to another).

who continues it). And he shall become invested with (the guilt of) the five great sins, together with the minor sins, who may confiscate this (grant), or assent to its confiscation."

29

32

And it has been said by the venerable Vyasa, the arranger of the Vedas:

The giver of land abides in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but)

the confiscator (of a grant), and he who assents (to an act of confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell! O Yudhi-shthira, best of kings, carefully preserve land that has previously been given to the twice-born; (verily) the preservation (of a grant) is more meritorious than making a grant! The earth has been enjoyed by many kings, commencing with Sagara; whosoever at any time possesses the earth, to him belongs, at that time, the reward (of this grant that is now made, if he continue it)!

(This charter) has been written by the Sandhivigrahika SKANDARWATA.

(This is) the sign-manual of me, the Maharaja, the illustrious DHARASENA.

add the language and account of the personal and the contraction of th respond to the set of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary entry visite and managery to the surface of the property of the surface of the su to consider and others, alteriated the publical and the county assured of the numerical facilities and experience minimum off at the enterior of to error in the rite residence in the distance of the day speller weatherful of to guide and the month (partnership style- and on animal conditions became interestation of it (but) t anathtees entant enteresting the parental and the areast continues because er florest carety series that the electron of him December spirit to her the contract and the manufacture of the country and the country and the at not coleaned all margoriti beoret (de signa era) pate ; crato bebedrates trevel at or the (at at root application out dots book ; aware and pope of their color to, the off incidence page rather to) bear with their to alth of me one should lester so as to when distinction to this To aguitations market and the sometiment at (61) partyology at the of at (35) pulsure (40), (40) pulsure (40), (40) surely (46) to 10 (tested), or all pitterine to delevini with a beriance, but he hermone of alice to the out alice from active corologists this interne princip connects and to most carried since her is before the content front to day the rest to the (the street of the second course of the second of the second of the second of educations can also cause while end the profit of course design and and this (grant), or desemb to the confinction, are it bug been said by the versically March the entruger of the Tong food) ; were financial chair were remark at wellth final to your selfthe conflication for a graph, and he was accepted the as not de accepted - that I that at coming to understand or is all upt from them. (collect attition, book of kinds offerfully tempored best that his two pondocutes book diving the the best of the state of the sensor with the court of people and the party of the first a settle of the series of the settless and the settless of the the many tolared, enterpolated with origins a sufficient to the company of the earth, to kin believes at the size, its vaces for the grant int ! (It mothers at 21 , char you al The state of the s

(This is) the sign-manual of me, the Maharaja, the illustrious

DHARASENA. The Dutaka (is) CHIRBIRA. The year 200 (and) 50 (and)

2; (the month) Vaisakha; the dark fortnight; (the lumar day) 10 (and) 5.

(29) ALINA COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF SILADITYA VII.

Om ! Hail ! From the victorious camp located at the famous town of ANANDAPURA: --- In umbroken descent from the most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara, the illustrious BHATARKA, --- who was possessed of unequalled strength, of the MAITRAKAS, who had by force bowed down (their) enemies; (and) who acquired the goddess of royalty through the strength of the array of (his) hereditary servants, who had been brought under subjection by (his) splendour, and had been acquired by gifts and honourable treatment and straightforwardness, and were attached (to him) by affection, -- (there was) the most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara, the illustrious GUHASENA, --- whose sins were all removed by doing obeisance to the waterlilies that were the feet of (his) parents; whose sword was verily a second arm (to him) from childhood; the test of whose strength was manifested by clapping (his) hands on the temples of the rutting elephants of (his) foes; who had the collection of the rays of the nails of (his)feet interspersed with the lustre of the jewels in the locks of hair on the tops of the heads of (his) enemies who were made to bow down by his powers; whose title of 'king' was obvious and suitable, because he pleased the hearts of (his) subjects by preserving the proper rites of the path prescribed by all the traditionary laws; who in beauty, lustre, stability, profundity, wisdom, and wealth, surpassed (respectively) (the god) Smara, the moon, (Himalaya) the king of mountains, the ocean, (Brihaspati) the preceptor of the gods, and (the god) Dhanesa; who, through being intent upon giving freedom from fear to those who came for protection, was indifferent to all the (other) results of his vigour, as if they were (of as little value as) stray; who delighted the hearts of learned people and (his) friends and favourites, by giving (them) wealth greater (even) than their requests; (and) who was, as it were, the personified happiness of the droppiness of the droppi ference of the whole earth.

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- 7 His son, whose sins were all washed away by the torrent of the waters of (the river) Jahnavi spread out by the diffusion /of the rays/ of the nails of his feet, (was) the most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara, the illustrious DHARASENA (II), -- whose riches were the sustenance of a hundred thousand favourites; who was with eagerness, as if from a desire for (his) beauty, resorted to by (all) the virtuous qualities of an inviting kind; who astonished all archers by the speciality of (his) immate strength and (skill acquired by) practice; who was the preserver of religious grants bestowed by former kings; who everted calamities that would have afficted (his) subjects; who was the exponent of (the condition of being) the one (joint) habitation of wealth and learning; whose prowess was skilful in enjoying the goddess of the fortunes of the compact ranks of (his) enemies; (and) who possessed a spotless princely glory, acquired by (his) prowess.
- His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the most devout worshipper 10 of (the god) Mahesvara, the illustrious SILADITYA (I), who acquired the second name of DHARMADITYA by the pursuit of wealth, happiness, and riches, illumined by conformity with religion, --- who pervaded all the regions with the excess of (his) wonderful good qualities that gladdened all mankind; who supported the great burden of weighty desires on a cushion that was (his) shoulder, radiant with the lustre of (his) scimetar that was possessed of the brilliance of victory in a hundred battles; who, though (his) intellect was pure through mastering the endmost divisions of the limits of all the sciences, was easily to be gratified with even a small amount of good conversation; who, though (his) heart possessed a profundity that could be fathomed by no people, yet had a most agreeable disposition that was displayed by the excess of (his) good actions; (and) who acquired an eminent reputation by clearing out the blocked-up path (of the good behavious) of the kings of the Krita age.
- His younger brother, who meditated on his feet, (was) the most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara, the illustrious KHARAGRAHA (I),—who HEMPHENEAUM possessed a wealth of vigour that was not worn out, either with fatigue or with pleasurable enjoyment, when, bearing the yoke as if he were a most choice bullock, he was carrying on (his)

which are to control out of the property of the second of out to a substitute out of the Court Level to Court the Section Court to Court the Court to C the metter of the cost, (nep) the miles ter ogas applies applications (II) provides applications of a provided Approximation of a straight of the participant through the straight at the constraints. Dair all (LTS) years Spiritopol garband (asp) and arthres a surre to au per of one loss the Calabanage only a first political my to authorizing and columnic the column (this) has alternate damp (whil) to children a direct scenes, of insulated advers another to supplied and our sale edu a cinețile, (ell) bellifile duit bilou vilit pelificalie futere du worlder (driet) are not employ to modelly on one were the propulsed to all twillies were extensive explicit galaxies has different to the (visi) of stationary equity vinority; employee a fermionic current to about the resident of the land, (see) the land of the land of the continue of of the god) Metadoses, the Electrical and Alexander (1), in acquired ter second more of Distribution by the plant of couldness and the believes and morning of a standard of backwills code to be That and live been Director will to carour out this amaigur wil the late of the second some of the second of control on a oneition that are (Ma) shoulder, reduces a co sorther at we sto to contratat at to to open years tall estable (e2.) to to headenst but the comment ("it") then to the comment of the comm to be employed adult their a well mount of god vermousless a sile. the localitate of a bank which with the property of the property of the could be be a figure of the could be be a first than the could be a first than the could be a first than the could be be a first t no proprie, you had a most egypte disconities that her discount to -a ges describe one conditions one (time) a sentime trong (and) to sentime and to a strength on the statement of the particles of the particles of the statement of the st the Mary of the fully new direct to make the party of the were the sale and the contraction of a community (the cold) to enquisioned the substitute for the same of the substitute and the substitute of the substitute o

shoulders, with the sole object of fulfilling his commands, the goddess of sovereignty, even while she was still an object to be longed for by (his) elder (brother) who, excessively full of respect (for him), (behaved) as if he were (the god Indra) the elder (brother) of Upendra; who, though (his) footstool was covered over with the lustre of the jewels on the heads of a hundred kings subdued by (his) wealth of power, had a disposition that was not embued with the sentiment of haughtiness (induced) by contempt for other people; by (whose) enemies, even though renowned for manliness and pride, no remedy, except the performance of obeisance alone, could be successfully employed; the collection of whose pure virtues effected the happiness of the whole world; who forcibly destroyed all the specious procedure of (this wicked) Kali age ; whose very noble heart was not tainted by any of the faults that assert an ascendancy over inferior people; who was renowned for manliness; who excelled in knowledge of the sacred writings; (and) who manifested (his) attainment of being accounted the first among heroes, by being spontaneously chosen (as her lord and husband) by the goudess of the fortunes of the assembled hostile kings.

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His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara, the illustrious DHARASENA (III), --- who, by mastering all the sciences, produced an excess of joy in the minds of all learned people ; who, with (his) goodness and wealth and liberality, and with (his) heroism, broke the chariot-axles that were the thoughts of (his) enemies who, occupied in intense reflection (upon his might), lost the power of acting in concert (against him); who, though thoroughly well conversant with the devious divisions of the many sacred writings and the arts and aciences and the proceedings of mankind, still had a nature that was of the most gracious kind; who, though possessed of innate affability, was (still further) decorated with the grace of modesty : who destroyed the display of pride of (his) opponents by the staff of (his) arm that was unlifted in the act of capturing banners of victory in a hundred battles; (and) whose commands were hailed with joy by the whole array of kings whose pride, induced by (their) skill in the use of weapons, was subdued by the power of his own bow. His younger brother, who meditated on his feet, (was) the most devout

22 His younger brother, who meditated on his feet, (was) the most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara, the illustrious DHRUVASENA (II),

efection at technical and animation to deside the not begant at an enclose to their war one states were their seven to the sevent to while this depends to the granteness will reddend really (and anticold to trace of natio with (artist ins one) error or it or (covered) miount and the gradual and which gove to come and local road (and) deprets and the growing to differe fally of touches a gold forced a to abose out no and levipsed to Incolours wit this incide the conduct notification as (Luicead) by estimpt for older people ; by (thous) entries, even Account not alcome a transport of a company that the promitions well beautoned dependent - willie our t hetales similaresens of times, enoug eparatate to ness throw along will be expendent and and appealled heavily over another to the con-(brings alars) to without protocology the Legendreb alliform? as Broth and to the high better of done have report during whose excellent and in the and laminum now out to brook without with considering an Property Com-(top) ; applifica bythe off to expositely at fallows off ; area the or, he being spectamounty diopole (as or lead told hudows) by the about of the tertines of the appoint locate block. to no address there are the feet, (init) the east deroid youddle or or (the god) lubravers, the dilustrations on during the colorthe all the adiances, produced on toward of the the character of the learned people; who, will (Mie) positions and wealth and it also beand with this bearing, inche the charlet-direction the three the thoughts of (the) erection who, complete in lateran resident for part of the signal, lend the power of soften in conserv (egalage) the telegant transport Propose part of the end in the devices of the destruction of the state reside that the end the control of the recovery of the properties of a control of their a mategra that was of the sout procedure than ; who, though our result to sound the bill the decident fraction and application of the property to will of adminion to (681) to thing or public of important one ; who com nessed chemical is in the total total to the cap of contains because ally belief were afrance works (but) ; author jertenni a mi woodely to log by the whole executed later events and with a little of the selection of the in the use of veryons, wer mained by the sener of the entities. the receiped breaking, the best of the last that the real plant to prove all (11) AUGUSTING appointment of a promotor than one of the con-

whose famous second name of BALADITYA was established as one of appropriate meaning, through the (whole) world being perveded by the affection of mankind that was produced by (his) rising, --- who surpassed all previous kings in excellent achievements; who was the accomplisher of objects, even such as were hard to be attained; who was, as it were, the very personification of manhood; who, as if he were Manu, was spontaneously resorted to by (his) subjects, the action of whose thoughts excelled in affection for (his) great good qualities; who mastered all the arts and sciences; who, in beauty, put to shame the moon, which (lustrous as it is, still) is marked with spots; who pervaded with (his) great brilliance all the intermediate spaces between the points of the compass; who destroyed the mass of darkness; who, being a sun that was always risen, was (ever) conferring upon (his) subjects confidence of the highest kind, that was fully justified, (and) was the result of the very various objects with which he busied himself (for their welfare), (and) was filled out with (constant) augmentation; who, being clever (on the one side) in determining peace and war and reconciliation (and on the other) in settling the euphonic joining of letters and the analysis of words and composition, was thoroughly well versed even in both the rituals of sovereignty and of Salaturiya, (the textbooks on the one side) of those who give commands suitable to the rank (of their subordinates) (and on the other side) of those who apply substituted grammatical forms suitable to the places (that they are to fill), (and on the one side) of those who are eminent in refinement effected by the employment of an increase of virtue, (and on the other side) of those who excel in the perfection of language effected by the employment of the guna and vriddhi changes of vowels; who, though naturally valorous, possessed a heart that was tender through compassion; who, though well acquainted with sacred learning, was free from pride; who, though beautiful, was full of tranquillity; (and) who, though firm in friendship, repudiated people pervaded with faults.

His son, whose forehead, resembling a portion of the moon, had on it a spot that was the mark caused by rubbing against the earth in performing obelsance to the waterlilles that were his feet, (was) the most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara, the Paramabhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja, Parameswara, and Chakravartin, the glorious DHARASENA (IV),—who, in

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the and the selection and Arrest the court in the second second the set of factories between the factors and the contract contract of the con-Secretary of the contract of t necessive or subsequently address to the subsequently of the subse especie, were one to work to we are produced to the core of the core now the state of the contract to an interest the contract rest as were the medicine and the countries (a.i.a.) at or hidespeed of rest for the where one i middlesson body town (p.20) son relicions of real force with el de après ent solonies e de l'estre de l'estre de pines the a se, de The same of the subject of the same of the out to could a our moneted needs of allowed in a fit in sometimes inves and the state of the residence of the state of a constant constitued a media (646) norm providence (25ve) and clock or the constituence Market Street (but) the 2007 fundantity (but) her streets -In that way along balled of their star stooled and the way court, (on) near Millest out with (countent) sugarahesting a rise, tellar -utilisance has any any paner palentrodal at faith one are no conand that to graph at a president site partition at (notice out no ten) and became the discount has next brown to the attention of the went was a contain to the project of the project of the containing the classific and the cut many and the state of -are of the party special of (asia - cuito at the back's short where the effect of was raid deals) remain the same placed of the burney to the same the field walker and on the Angeles of whiches, first on the policy also the "Color with the ball with the profession to inclination and its leake who excell which was end which distinct to be a superior of the same of the last religions, parameter a biar that the sound or property a become of entering the a where well and the contract forces with a talences the deposit et man land to the liver i weathered to the our thinkness deads. Principally, penediated paying always and residence published the son, those Charles , manufaction a continue that the or on the said printed to the last of the second section of the second of towall part of the coll. Williams, and a secondaries, where the

very childhood, had a speciality of sacred learning that was as pure as the beauty of the pearl-ornaments worn in (his) ears; who had the water-lilies that were (his) fingers besprinkled with the stream of (constant) liberality; who intensified the happiness of the earth by the lenient levying of taxes, as if he were intensifying the happiness of a maiden by tenderly taking (her) hand (in marriage); who, as if he were (the very personification of) the science of archery of bowmen, perceived at once all objects that should be aimed at; (and) whose commands were like the jewels in the locks of hair worn on the heads of all the chieftains who bowed down before (him).

Of the son of the illustrious SILADITYA (I), who was the (elder) brother 32 of his father's father (KHARAGRAHA I), (and) who was, as it were, (the god) Sarngapani, -- (viz.) of the illustrious DERABHATA, who performed obeisance with (his) limbs bowed down through attachment; whose head was always rendered pure, as if by (the river) Mandakini, by the very dazzling lustre, proceeding from the waterlilies that were his feet, of the jewels that were the nails of (his) feet; who, as if he were Agastya, was a royal saint, displaying courtesy on all sides; who with the exceedingly white circle of (his) fame, that adorned the points of the compass, formed an entire halo round the moon in the sky; (and) who was the lord of the earth which has (the mountains) Sahya and Vindhya for (its) lovely breasts, the nipples of which are (their) summits that are made of a darkblue colour by the clouds (resting upon them), --- the son (was) the most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara, the illustrious DHRUVASENA (III), ----who accepted in marriage the goddess of royalty, just as if she were longing to choose (him) of her own accord, from the assemblage of kings, full of affection (for him)(and) wearing fine garments that were (their) resplendent reputations, which offered (her to him); who relied upon (his) heroism, which was never exerted in vain, as if upon a scimeter which howed down the array of (his) fierce enemies; who, in the autumn season, according to proper custom levied taxes from (his) enemies lands, the quiet state of which was upset by (his) bow, the arrows of which were forcibly drawn out to the full ; who, having (his) ears already decorated with an excess of sacred learnings, radiant with a variety of topics, had them (still further) adorned with the embellishment of jewels, as if it were (with that secred learning) repeated again and again; (and) who, --- holding to a fore-arm which, (covered) with gleaming bracelets

more to man that principal Serious to objections a line administration ter our suit and a source in his air color of handers where our sections and the plants out interest to report the state built-statement margins (e.s.) over done content nature and the street are to manufacture out the extension of a self-forester. oblar a lo comiqual cell uniquinacini econ ed hi ac quest le consumi off tenderty telder (box) tend (the speciment); who, an if he waste (the berketten ettenset to various to senious to the action the potential of t erms hiktanton estato (fees) ; de tento es atrode delle nacejon tie esen chidoldio has the 30 about but no minu what no export out at allers, and . (rid) assist does hence (his). reported (national) and have such a (2) appreciately qualitatively and the con one and out of the factor (comments I), (181) with unit, and the state of the Description of the illustration and the illustration and the conformal and make a discripative deposit and found addit (with diffe sometime grov out to the little of the civer) landelist, or the very To come in our took antilitation with the property of the party of open as the time the police of (the) feet (the) to elimit out open this election servers als this one ; suble lie so quotains aniquipale, onice involves the de plate checks of (Mis) frincip that selectings the reliate of the country two t and new order (tons) (the soft at more but depose a feel orders as been a when a up size our call a larger (wheth) our solars to solarin with conversi devote were dispersed of this goal) to be illustrated to the confidence duty. were offer the control of the profitor of the parties of the control of the contr ing the to strate (big) of her and accord, two the according of lines, many dealers on a fight of tree! Love Pio ablin annoted by our vertex by our tide) harden, which we seem and the feet and the feet and the feet of with an excuse of goods Teamfrig. whitest of the Avenue of Soulog. of solvent the interest times and state the country (realises) and the who, ---holding up a fore-arm which, (covered) with gleaming bracelets and wings of beautiful insects and rays of jewels, was as it were a fresh sprout of a saivala-plant looking charming in the waters that were (his) ceaseless gifts, ---embraced the (whole) earth with (his) arms which, wearing great jewelled bands, behaved as if they were the banks of the shores of the ocean.

His elder brother (was) the most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahe-39 svara, the illustrious KHARAGRAHA (II), who, in a very clear and suitable manner, had the second name of DHAFMADITYA -- whose slender body was embraced in a very public fashion by the goddess of fortune herself, who was minded, as it were, to destroy the pollution of the touches of other kings; who surpassed all (other) kings by the greatness of (his) exceedingly brilliant achievements; who had the waterlilies that were (his) feet studded with the rays of the jewels in the locks of hair on the tops of (their) heads of the whole assemblage of chieftains who bowed down when they had been subdued by the violence of (their) excessive affection (for him); who broke the pride of the multitude of (his) enemies with the large and lofty staff of (his) arms; who scorched the whole race of (his) foes with (his) very hot brilliance that spread itself abroad; who delivered over (all his) wealth to the ranks of (his) favourites; who had a mace that he hurled, and a nice-looking discus that he threw; who discarded childish sports; who never treated the twice-born with contempt; who acquired the (whole) surface of the earth by (his) prowess alone; who apporved not of making his couch among stupid people; who was one of the best of men of a kind that was unprecedented; who, as if he were the personification of religion, properly regulated the practices of the different castes and stages of life; whose lofty and excellent white banner of religion was hailed by the three worlds that were gladdened by (his) collecting together, in the joy of (his) very upright disposition, and then assenting to (the continuance of the enjoyment of), even those grants to gods and Brahmans that had been confiscated by previous kings, who were made avaricious by a little greed; who glorified his own lineage; (and) who, having done worship to the gods and Brahmans and spiritual preceptors, filled all the circuit of the regions with the continuity of (his) excellent reputation acquired by (their) satisfaction produced by (his) settlement of

Construint to the same with Construint) white means the car president of e was it as you entoyed, he ages has absorbe tended but he agests has and product of the relation publical designations in to during the state (128) Milit divine (22007) and the releasement followed (221) eyes over the which the threated toroit believed to the training of the series accon est to accous edd to afrest -offs (bog off) to regulify for the straight took off (con) reddered rable all erest the fillest ten respective (ii), who, in a very close and conter-to -mo can after the content with the first the content to the property and the content of the cont one the rest ancient to enchion of the policies of foreign over a ni language we do not so to the collision of the topology of the complete of other was (e.id) to encommon and the again (miles) the beampain only to answer no what he extend out at allowed out he again sid dally betieved to be to wood and entertains to make mean about and to alood (wheat) to a many to emberone (mint) to escelate est ve Southles good her yould cest to (edst) to prediction old to obtain old olders only (edst tot) notification. old Sadernee one ; cars (att) to their edat has egget odd offer asies at -or those out another that the very bot brilliance that to some shall (sai) to maker out of differ (sid file) were becould be only ; Parente Ties purely artificate to the preference of their some a had now a sectionary end leasenst women of war a committee of the contract of the c rights set to contrast (afond) old territors one; tractice of the mack-soltwith anoth tours als artists to have ferryogen ode ; expla convers (eld) to compared a case of the book of our of a bird blad was not a classed blad. coleried ; who, as if he were the percentitueties of milition, request, intle to algora the refree Charoline oil to gentioning oil becaused with a latter and modelles to terral office and loans ten yells and a tions model that very gladienal by (May) collecting tensilies, in the . Now off) of difference and has maintained distinguy year (als) to you deall are despected of), some there preside to your aid for the a ret anotations often again the country and produced being and being being being being little greed ; the floritted his on throne; (and the to bone the satisfy countries and and animal for other sat or others. liberal grants of the udrarga and other (rights) which were ceaselessly made (by him) according to the merits (of the recipients).

Of his elder brother, the illustrious SILADITYA (II), -- who made all the 47 regions white with (his) fame, as if with the light of the full-moon that makes the beauty of the waterlilies to develop itself; (and) who was the lord of the earth, the bulky breasts of which are the Vindhya mountains of a dark-blue colour like cakes of ointment made of pounded aloe-bark, --- the son (was the Paramabhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja, and Paramesvara, the glorious SILADITYADEVA (III), --- who day by day increased (his) circle of accomplishments, like the new cold-rayed (moon) day by day increasing (its) digits; who adorned the goddess of sovereignty, like a young lordly lion adorning a forest on a mountain; who, like (the god Karttikeya) who has the banner of a peacock, was adorned with a beautiful lock of hair on the top of the head, and was possessed of excessively great energy and majesty; who was /full of glory (and) possessed ample treasures/, like the approach of autumn, /which is full of warmth (and) causes the waterlillies to bloom/; /who used to part asunder in battle the elephants of (his) enemies, just as the yound sun, hot (even) in (its) rising, parts asunder the clouds/; /who used to steal in war the lives of (his) enemies; who was a most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara; (and) who meditated on the feet of the Paramabhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja, and Paramesvara, (his) glorious uncle. His son (was the Paramabhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja, and Paramesvara, the 51 glorious SILADITYADEVA (IV), ---/who achieved/ supreme lordship /by engaging in the creation of another world/; the diffused fire of whose great prowess played about on the temples of (his) enemies' elephants, which were split open by the blows of (his) sword that was drawn in anger; who acquired a firm position on the earth by encircling it about with a rempart; whose u-mbrella was constituted by the canopy of (his) fame, white as the clusters of foam of the ocean of milk when it was stirred about by the shaking of the churning-stick, which hung out from a mighty staff that was his own arm, (and) which enveloped the whole circumference of the earth; who was a most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara; (and) who meditated on the feet of the Paramabhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja, and Parameswara, (his) glorious father.

All ale ale and (II) Are the analytic and exercised making the 19 googa light out to state out state it at the light av (tru) i lienti gotteroù est neititenten els le spinson AND THE STREET, AND ASSESSED TO STREET, AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED. word yet his aldered (III) are considered to the second constant The fact (min) begins the wis our path towns in the second in the The Legister to seeling old terrors of a scipil (ed.) grissorous an our cours lordly lion electrics a forest or a nordicin; and, the of leavilleyed the bar the tenner of a second, we mount with the loss of ledge on the theological, and was presented of (ten) main to The part of a vertice ten proce town playing and of dollar combat to reproduce the file to reproduce of subsect of the file to the combat of the dres of been only; \wedle of settlereday oil sense (and) decree to ton berry enter that, eschions (abi) to administration of a that at a transof free old ; 'pleofo id relegio street, prints (att) at (move, on Transport moved thom a new only ; selvente (shi) to heavif off you at foods or a comment of the contract o To see (was the Personality of the regulating and increasing the clorione Classification (IV), --- (VI) achieved express lordelay the comdocuments to mile benefit to the children selfens to make one out at the provers played should on the teacher (als) because lagious or which the column and the property of the property of the property of the column to contract the column to . out (who) to mound out the best blines was allered at the property of dracest · Bearing of the cold to recent the cooks of the cooks of the cold of the cold of Count by the civilian of the character-stick, while his publish out yet duries meanth outs alone of he colored this, this, this colored and the fall the a service of the said to sentiment above there again of a draw add ? (Ass.) who rediction on the free of the next to which the allered of the section ing fricancevers, (ata) deriver delsen.

- /His son/ (was) the Paramabhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja, and Paramaswara, the glorious SILADITYADEVA (V),—the waterlilies of whose feet were tinted by being covered over with the rays of the jewels in the locks of hair on the tops of the heads of all the chieftains, who did obeisance through the affection (produced) by (his) splendour; who was a most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahaswara; (and) meditated on the feet of the Paramabhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja, and Paramaswara, (his) glorious /father/.
- His son (was the Paramabhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja, and Paramagyara, the glorious SHADITYADEVA (VI), who allayed the pride of the strength of (his) enemies; who was the auspicious asylum of great victory; whose breast dallied with the embraces of the goddess of fortune; whose unrestrained energy exceeded (even) that of (the god Vishmu) who assumed the form of the man-lion; who effected the protection of the whole earth by eradicating the hostile kings; who was the best of men; who tinted the faces of all the women that are the distant regions with the rays of the nails of (his) feet shining with the rubies in the tiaras of the powerful princes who bowed down before (him); who was a most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara; (and) who meditated on the feet of the Paramabhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja, and Paramasvara, (his) glorious father.
- Victorious is his son, the glorious DHRUBHATA, born in a lineage of 58 supreme kings of kings and supreme lords, (and) possessed of great happiness, --- who is renowned for an abundance of heroism that is hard to be resisted; who is the abode of the goddess of fortune; who had striven to destroy hell; who has made it (his) sole resolve to save the earth; whose fame is as pure as the rays of the full-moon; --- who is full of virtue through his knowledge of the three (Vedas); who has conquered the ranks of (his) enemies; who is possessed of happiness......; who always confers happiness; who is the abode of knowledge; who is a protector of the world whom all people applaud; who is attended by learned men; who is praised far and wide on the earth; ----who is resplendent with jewels; who has a beautiful person; who is a very pile of jewels that are virtuous qualities; who is endowed with the choicest virtues of lordship and provess; who is always employed in conferring benefits on living creatures; who, as if he were (the god)

AND RECORDED THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH which that make to make the make the make the make (%) and a second the second to the hand our of econot had be more met alle come however grains or holders which like our embercation with the to shoot day to sept all no what to they add to protective (city) by (including) antipolitie of signature open est on Substitute (Inch) (remarks) (big off) to engineers drawn travel (216) . Caranage for atachia applied and consumption of the constant of the co of communication has committed results and the description of the communication of the commun to statements was to other out begand out--- (II) AMCAITACLTE evolved cooler t periody doors to embres abulateurs and der one t persons to a - we most t sometion to configure of the configure of date believe of them the Sorders one (uncold bog not) to this (nove) believes tricks and an indress claim sit to cultivatery and butterno who t matterns out to make an telest one them to that sit was one t again officed and gaters . . ody to note 15 off of setting of their relative Jest (0.10) to o the our support sport 2 matrix in a (mis) was led much has of only gentrally for the c a deal and an harmoniar of the (this) a survisional (hop out) in mornible were the Ferrence buttered and Maintennie of Marchanes (Mas) governed · walded "Leterious is its con, the fluctors DERMINES, Low is a lawer of ed of trust at trust entenne to excellence to not believe at the entenness of the stress all oras of cilitary ato. (ald) it objects on only the tourselves of where from he we prove as the style of the statement of as a section of the reside of (LLe) amonths ; not a possessed of beginning (all) to adver all periodisms to sinds our at one; t manifest exchang expets oils t...... at any--- there are no obligation and constant at the companies of est this bearing at other partitions absorbed been built alone, in other Janardana incarnate, humbles the pride of wicked people;—who is always most skilful in disposing the array of elephants in war; who is the abode of religious merit; (and) whose great prowess is sung over the (whole) earth.

65 /And he/, the most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara, the Paramabhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja, and Paramesvara, the glorious SHADITYADEVA (VII), who meditates on the feet of the Paramabhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja, and Paramesvara, (his) glorious father, issues a command to all people:---

64

- and Paramesvara, (his) glorious father, issues a command to all people:-"Be it known to you that, for the purpose of increasing the religious merit of (my) parents and of myself, (and) in order to obtain a reward both in this world and in the next, the village named MAHILABALI, in the UPPALAHETA pathaka in the famous KHETAKA ahara, -- with the undranga (and) the uparikara; with (the right to) forced labour as the occasion arises; with the revenue of the bhuta and vata; with (the fines for) the ten offences; with (its) enjoyments and shares; with the grain, and adeya; (with the privilege that it is) not to be (even) pointed at with the hand (of undue appropriation) by any of the king's people ; (and) with the exception of previously-given grants to gods and Brahmans, --- is given by me, with copious libations of water, on the terms of grant to a Brahman, in accordance with the rule of bhumichchhidra, --- to endure for the same time with the moon, the sun, the ocean, the earth, and the mountains; (and) to be enjoyed by the succession of sons and sons' sons,--to the Bhatta Akhandalamitra, the son of the Bhatta Vishmu, an inhabitant of the famous town of ANANDAPURA, belonging to the community of Chaturveding of that (place), a member of the Sarkarakshi gotra, and a student of the Bhavricha (sakha), --- for the maintenance of the rites of the bali, charu, vaisvadeva, agnihotra, and atithi sacrifices, and other (ceremonies). "Wherefore, no one should behave so as to cause obstruction to this per-
- 69 "Wherefore, no one should behave so as to cause obstruction to this person in enjoying (it) in accordance with the proper conditions of a grant to a Brahman (and) cultivating (it), (or) causing it to be cultivated, or assigning (it to another).
- 70 "(And) this Our gift should be assented to and preserved by future pious kings, whether born of Our lineage or others, bearing in mind that riches do not endure for ever, that the life of man is uncertain, and that the reward of a gift of land belongs in common (both to him who makes it and to him who continues it)."

nels his approved obligad received in specimen and reserve which are paint a gate the administration for program and applications of the life in again me never than our receipts to the court of t that how the most devoys non-attacent of the god) hardenday, the tennes. the relation of the relation o (VIII), who published on the food of the farming the three the published of the farming the three thre -religion fits of frances of the states of the six of the six popularthe following to you the the purpose of theretains the religions leady a colored of rathe of (but) (leas) alternate to but of morey (yar) to virse of Alexandra bears with the look, the willess and at look himself of the specially are the armic little and of all relating and an main and set as weeter spared (so digit car) drive; anastropy on (inc.) (182 years odd) tele ; stor two apaid use to emeyer out other, and calling and doing a command but a description (said) daths a second to the to coming trace) at states (of the sold equilibries out string); where (see) a super-visited on to war you (soliable) orange subm to) based on the al---- the exception of province that a collection to collect a collection the president to another little little of the property of the the property of the constitution of the state of the constitution the crew than other warm, the court of courts, the case, and the case, was done force for seeing to mediancets out to be printed of their ; out at to the Blocke Advantage for an of the Break Matter at the State of the devices of that (please, a rector of the devices of the entropy the Market also (asked) --- for the market because of the Market and the Market distribution, or the contract of the state of the contract of the contract of the contract of "Tourstone, so see sooned texasts to our or state to this par-. (and the state of the sand the the Contract of Contract of the Contract of th a first and an other and an interest and

- 72 And it has been said by Vyasa, the arranger of the Vedas: --- The earth has been enjoyed by many kings, commencing with Sagara; who seever at any time possesses the earth, to him belongs, at that time, the reward (of this grant that is now made, if he continue it)! These chattels, made into altars of religion, which have been formerly given here (on earth) by (previous) kings, (are) like the remains of offerings to gods, and like food that is vomited up; verily, what good man would take them back again? The giver of land abides in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of a grant), and he who assents (to an act of confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell! Those who confiscate a grant of land, are born as black serpents, dwelling in the hollows of dried-up trees in the Vindhya mountains, destitute of water: 75 The Dutaka in this matter (is) the Mahapratihara,the Mahakshapatalika, a member of the king's household, the illustrious SIDDHASENA, the son of the illustrious Sarvata; and (this charter) has been written by his deputy, the Pratinartaka, the high-born Amatya GUHA, the son of Hembata, who was deputed by him (to write it).
- In four centuries of years, increased by forty-seven; on the fifth lumar day of the bright fortnight of (the month) Jyeshtha; (or) in figures, the year 400 (and) 40 (and) 7; (the month) Jyeshtha; the bright fortnight; (the lumar day) 5. (This is) my sign-manual.

Allens with home and only to greatered the garden the recordance to make the particularity country of become a chalches with to the commence the earth, to him belonge, us this the the the the estable week ! (di ounismon of it, where you at Jode Surry aids to) not take eltered to delive alighter to reste of the company to the loss one of reciperation to enterpor tell edite (one) telegraph of (electrons) of (electrons) well often found then book to be the to the trade of the book will be a energy business this gold could all activity inside activity of the could be seen no doe no al) educas a ofu est time (descrip a 26) rotheralization esta (desi). special . If on all matter to make a contract the first the contract these who configured a great of land, ere tone as black sorronde, dealiters in reter to contitue animal anglinily and an acoust quebolen to crotifue of and the addition of the production and the fact to the also at the same of COMMENTS of the land the blode and a section of the section of the section of notates meed and (refrance and) has a account explainment and he was not in the first, the Fritzing Che inch-torn keeps with, the on of (the other of) all yel between now one, with S which doubt not no to work that the temperature of the services of the day of the indicts forbaled of (the north) dischille ; or) in Miguese, the your 400 (and) 40 (and) 7 ; (and conta) lyadiths ; the helph fortthe larger day) B. Title to) as elem-runnel. approximate que managament

(30) ARANG COPPER-FLATE INSCRIPTION OF THE RAJA MAHA-JAYARAJA.

The Seal.

A charter of the illustrious JAYARAJA, ——who verily has a gracious heart; (and) who has overcome (his) enemies by (his) provess, ——(is) a charter for (the observance of even his) enemies!

The Plates.

- Heil! From the town of SARABHAPURA, the illustrious MAHA-JAYARAJA, . whose two feet are purified by the waters which are the flowing forth of the rediance of the jewels in the locks of hair on the tops of the heads of the chiefteins, (bowing down before him), who have been subjugated by (his) prowess; who is the cause of the tearing out of the parted hair of the women of (his) enemies; who is the giver of treasure and land and cows ; who is a most devout worshipper of the Divine one ; (and) who meditates on the feet of (his) parents, -- issues a command to the cultivetors residing at (the village of) PAMVA in the EASTERN COUNTRY:---"Be it known to you, that this village, the source (by this grant of it) 5 of (Our) ensuring the happiness of (attaining) the abode of (Indra) the lord of the gods, is by (this) copper-charter conveyed by Us, with libations of water, for the increase of the religious merit of (Our) parents and of Ourself, to Brahmadevasvamin, of the Vajasaneya (sakha) and the Kaundinya gotra, --- to be enjoyed as long as the world endures, having the terrible darkness dispelled by the rays of the sun and the moon and the stars; together with (its) hadden treasures and deposits; not to be entered by the irregular or the regular troops; (and) exempted from all taxes.
- "Being aware of this, you should be obedient to his commands, and should dwell in happiness, rendering in proper manner (his) share of the enjoyment."
- And he enjoins upon future kings,—"The ancients, whose minds are fixed upon religion, say that the virtue that arises from the preservation (of a grant) is greater that (that which arises from) making a grant; therefore your mind should verily incline to preserve land that has been given to a Brahman of very pure family and holy learning. Therefore this gift should be preserved by you also."
- 16. And they cite on this point the verses that were sung by Vyasa:—Gold
 (is) the first offspring of fire; the earth belongs to (the god) Vishm;
 and cows (are) the daughters of the sun; therefore the three worlds are

AND AND ADDRESS OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE ADDRESS OF Notice district out the roots and an enter out the pathing out on the court. armed eath 20. The order to relied to indicat out of themse, with 20. or calcium one of the effectuary (business to a feetern tile), see here been substituted in and the tree manufactor for earth old his ody i continue to box but her expenses to syste off all after columns (2.11) to answer can from a contract the to temptify on support their or all one of conwith the season of the season of the first fill— well-research (note) to door and an entire file. (ht to them of the all southers and constitute and doubt grow as an extension of old (select) to obote our (squidades) to grantingled and pairwise the local of the godden de by (time) veryour chartery pour yet at the rest ingenthrough the temperatorial and to appearable oil to the temperatorial and the second and of variously to inchesion, water to the major to the party of the party of the Tradings gotte, ... to be enjoyed un long es fil gost policies, leatered the last man in his one only the larger old on bellevials encountries elabored as at the total the astronomy medial (eds) date to reget t as all the period formers than a north reduced the section will be restricted and the horselfie "Toker agues of this, you close in object to his accepted, and though analyse of the create (all) receive among all interctions, consultings at allocal and he employed upon their and a second and an employed and protrous restriction, any diet the various of a crimes from the configuration last about 1 more a prison front leading and to care, well assents of farming needle wood and that organize of aution't refress them into more oral and the state of very part from the test test test and the state to describe a of " on the not the horizontal of historie the case of the residence the verses that course along a letter of the residence the summer that the said of proper street and a state to sufficiently that (all)

given by him who gives gold, and a cow, and land! The giver of land dwells in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of a grant), and he who assents (to an act of confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell! O Yudhishthira, best of kings, carefully preserve land that has been given, whether by thyself, or by another; (verily) the preservation (of a grant) (is) more meritorious than making a grant! Land has been given by many kings, commencing with Sagara; whosoever at any time possesses the earth, to him belongs, at that time, the reward (of this grant that is now made, if he continue it) ! At the command of (Maha-Jayaraja's) own mouth, (this charter) has been

engraved by ACHALASINGHA, (in) the year 5 of increasing victory, (in) (the month) Margasira, (on the day) 20 (and) 5.

#2222222.000.222222E (31) RAYPUR COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF THE RAJA MAHA-SUDEVARAJA.

The Seal.

23

A charter of the illustrious SUDEVARAJA, who verily has a gracious heart; (and) who has overcome (his) enemies by (his) prowess, -(is) a charter for (the observance of even his) enemies :

The Plates.

Om ! Heil ! From the town of SARABHAPURA, the illustrious MAHA-SUDEVA-RAJA, --- whose two feet are purified by the waters which are the flowing forth of the radiance of the jewels in the locks of hair (wound) in the tiaras of the chieftains, (bowing down before him), who have been subjugated by (his) prowess; who is the cause of the tearing out of the parted hair of the women of (his) enemies; who is the giver of treasure and land and cows; who is a most devout worshipper of the Divine One, (and) who meditates on the feet of (his) parents, -- issues a command to the cultivators residing at (the village of) SRISHIKA in the EASTERN COUNTRY:-"Be it known to you, that this village, the source (by this grant of it) 5 of (Our) ensuring the happiness of (attaining) the abode of (Indra) the lord of the gods, --- which has been conveyed by a copper-charter to Nagavatsasvamin and Bandhuvatsasvamin, of the Aupamanyava (sakha)and the Vatsa gotra and the Vajasaneya (sakha); to be enjoyed as long as the world endures, having the terrible darkness dispelled by the rays of the sun and the moon and the stars ; together with (its) hidden treasures and deposites not to be entered by the irregular or the regular troops; (and) exampted

white to saving only it was been a first of the court to not recover the court bearing recovery (one) the court waste of the court of the ent time their (cotton trop of the at act of their deal deal are -oran and or years in the least to death or the court of rully parenty a length of the plant, which is threat, or of prome patient note avaignthman eran (at) (anoth a lo) solderson out (aliver) a graint ! Livid has been current by many lithing, accesseding when Segara ; wh cover at any time consequentle earth, to him belongs, as the time, the ! (or remittage of the colds not as test throng abid to) france: At the commend of (Mehrature of our courts, (this charter) has been (at) the solutions of the part 5 of from solutions (in) (to the day of the day of (come) end) e. - Excepting 600 concerning ATANASTON, CIRCLALATOR OF TO ROTH LESSING THAN SECTION AND IN

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Con ! Seed ! Seed the sound of Distriction, the Simulation, and the seed ! Thirty was one define resident of the little one dead one desire with the cost of the little of of al (bourn) that to mind to the the the todde of half (orang) in the thrush of the chieffeling, (bending down before als), who have been sughtdesign with the site graduated and the centure of the transport (which and heaten that the severe to revis out at one; collecte, (att) to never out to along and coursy who is a must devote northingers of the Divine Ord, (and) one tedatates on the short of (Min) propts ... Lenut a second to the tolar. vetors restricted on (and version or) whether he was the restricted and the "To it movem to you, that this village, his source (by his game at it) of (Diet) to mention the injulation of (eliminate) the element of the element (Diet.) 10 lord of this policy --- which is a lastic detection in course about or to bear to be a supplied to the supplied of the Angeles of the Section of was often and us react on the paper of on a faction) are consisted with two training the the shifts again to be lattered and the statement of the same of the same test about the personal material field with trade at a wind out the areas and

- from all taxes, --- has, at the time of the sum's commencement of his progress to the north, been assented to by Us indeed, for the increase of the religious marit of (Our) parents and of Ourself.
- 13 "Being aware of this, you should be obedient to their commands, and should dwell in happiness, rendering in proper manner (their) share of the enjoyment
- And he enjoins upon future kings,—"The ancients, whose minds are fixed upon religion, say that the virtue that arises from the preservation (of a grant) is greater than (that which arises from) making a grant; therefore your mind should verily incline to preserve land that has been given to a Brahman of very pure family and holy learning. Therefore this gift should be preserved by you also."
- And they cite on this point the verses that were sung by Vyaga:—Gold is
 the first offspring of fine; the earth belongs to (the god) Vishmi; and
 cows are the daughters of the sun; therefore the three worlds are given
 by him who gives gold, and a cow, and land! The giver of land enjoyes
 happiness in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of
 a grant), and he who assents (to an act of confiscation), shall dwell for
 the same number of years in hell! Land has been given by many kings,
 commencing with Sagara; whosoever at any time posses the earth, to him
 belongs, at that time the reward (of this grant that is now made, if he
 continue it)! O Yushighthira, best of kings, carefully preserve land that
 has been given, whether by thyself, or by another; (verily) the preservation (of a grant)(is) more meritorious than making a grant!
- In this same village, the irrigation-well called Srivapika, constructed within the mound on the land that skirts the eastern tank, (and) extending up to the road, is given to Nagavatsasvamin, in excess of (his exact) half of the village, because he is the elder.
- At the command of (Maha-Sudevaraja's) own mouth, (in) the year 10 of increasing victory, (in) (the month) Magha, (on the day) 9, (this charter) has been engraved by DRONASINGHA.

the state of the contract of the state of th erene to the sorth, been suggested to be in intend, for the terroise of Tiental to but adarcing (carp) to these enotation odd we but almande that of include of them not paid to come much to vid to erain (right) 'remine record th chiraleter (anominat at these the the employee upon friend that a series of the confidence whose many the files of religious and the print that entre that the property of mode : decre a patrior (part annies deide seds) med core et (farte a erly and all fold brid eviceous to exist their bein play oroll The still one toron tenter leaf told leaveling, thought and the part Pleases you not necessarily to become a high--- word of your court this peaker with tribe paid no offer your and ing ; aming (top out) of appoint draw wit ; out to gainerathe damin . more, we at two totals of the endered to an old to are higher out to appoint hear to gave, and I hand has soon a bas then sound one of to) refuse lines out (and) ; exact lessends whete for nevert of section (and a real, and he who resemble (to see and occurrence and the form), and the form the come reading of prayer of the last that I feet the been given by many identity able of all was not assense as any the person of a result of the person of a of the common at their times and to the count that the common at the continue it); O Inibishthians, but of kings, parefully grasmys lesi that and hear (street, whether or thereald, or by encious; (worldy, the property I been a public world analysed read (all) (dewes a 26) maid w In this man willers, the interpolation of the contract of and the mount on the land that delete the empters take, (and no beauty of the state of (Some nel) is come at a mercel seathers of the order of the order) tells of the vallage, boosts of the tells at to the comment of (blue-substitute) can remail, (in) the reamon of the crystates whoten, (in) (the south) Regio, (on the day) 9, (tide chartes). AUDIDENCIAL SERVICE OF CONSECUENCE. Address O.S Presentation

Om! There was a king, the illustrious KRISHNAGUPTA, who was like a mountain, in that (his) cities, like the slopes of a mountain, were crowded with thousands of elephants; in that he was attended by men of learning, as a mountain is inhabited by Vidyadharas; in that he was of good descent, as a mountain is possessed of excellent bamboos; (and) in that he was firm (and) lofty; (and) whose arm played the part of a lion, in bruiging the foreheads of the array of the rutting elephants of (his) haughty enemies, (and) in being victorious by (its) prowess over countless foes.

Just as the full-moon, destitute of spots, the destroyer of the darkness, was produced from the ocean, so from him there was born a son, the majestic one, named the illustrious HARSHAGUPTA, who,—raining down a terrible flight of arrows from (his) firm bow that was bent with ease at the befitting proper time, (and) being gazed upon with copious tears by (his enemies) who, averse to the abode of the goddess of fortune being with (him, her) own lord, were stupified (at being unable to prevent it),—was (always) displaying a glorious triumph, the written record as it were of terrible contests, in the guise of the rows of the knots of hard callous places, caused by wounds from many weapons, on (his) chest.

3

- His son was the illustrious JIVITAGUPTA (I), the best among kings, who was a very cold-rayed (moon) to (wither) the waterlilies that were the count-enances of the women of (his) proud enemies. The very terrible scorching fever (of fear) left not (his) haughty foes, even though they stood on seaside shores that were cool with the flowing and ebbing currents of water, (and) were covered with the branches of plantain-trees severed by the trunks of elephants roaming through the lofty groves of palmyrapalms; (or) even though they stood on (that mountain (Himalaya) which is cold with the water of the rushing and waving torrents full of snow. Even still his superhuman deeds are regarded with astonishment by all mankind, like the leap of (the monkey Hernmat) the son of the Wind from the side of (the mountain) Kosavardhana.
- That king begat one son, by name the illustrious KUMARAGUPTA, of renowned strength, a leader in battle; just as (the god) Hara begat a son, (Kartti-Keya) who rides upon the peacock;—by whom, playing the part of (the mountain) Mandara, there was quickly churned that formidable milk-ocean, the cause of the attainment of fortune, which was the army of the glori-

when the case of parties and reglectuate of the name around catio, in that (lite) which, the dispose but a section, were section. The training the board of the state of the s all lives and in 18 or 20 km - the for the most confus (Smil) ; to Soil Construct, -due thinked (524) to a tempele publication to protest all the flateboard and sion, (see) in heigh we constant by (i'd) probably governor went were esecution wit to provide the provide the contract incore the was an inor a serious that the deeps, is they the store making a see, the section or area to the the analysis will be a second of the second actions out the come their said and and early unit crain (each more entre or ex--com a big of a part and the court being pared them. It is not send to the court the real of the deep of alterial telegral of the contract of t weather provide the heart of the course of the ballon of the collins of item a, causes by worse. For such services, on hills) check. to see me the Alleytedon. Alleytedon, allegant in the best and black at . The off are last printering and tracing of (none) by maritimater of courses of the seven of the proof friends, "The get to continue trees for teach last teach lead to the last teach saces, (and) seems covered with the the sales of characteristics been been been as reado aspisa to como wite I do como trata estado es refer at cotto (apitaris) plateron vert) as (post year around some two) the state of the redship ad new product to redship and the red a pell and the of the production with the production of the second course of the Andrewson (ninverse Net land to be to some the party of the state of the stat electrical, a resident to contract the althought to enter the contract in the contract to the state of the property of the property of the state of the same than the same the same the same the same the same the same than the same th Recorded to the course in the decrease applicable and order or the contract of Contract to the second of the second and the second of the

ous ISANAVRMAN, a very moon among kings, (and) which had for (its) spreading rows of waves the plantain-trees that were wantonly shaken to and fro by the roaring wind (caused by the marching of the troops), (and) had (its) rocks, that were the ponderous and mighty rutting elephants(of the forces), whirled round and round by the masses of water that were the rising dust (stirred up by the soldiers). Cherishing heroism and adherence to the truth, (even) in (the possession of) wealth, he went to PRAYAGA; (and there), honourably decorated with flowers, plunged into a fire (kindled) with dry cow-dung cakes, as if (simply plunging to bathe) in water.

- The son of that king was the illustrious DAMODARAGUPTA, by whom (his) 8 enemies were slain, just like the demons by (the god) Damodara. Breaking up the proudly stepping array of mighty elephants, belonging to the MAUKHARI, which had thrown aloft in battle the troops of the HUNAS (in order to trample them to death), he became unconscious (and expired in the fight); (and then, waking again in heaven, and) making a choice among the women of the gods, saying "(this one or that) belongs to me," he was revived by the pleasing touch of the waterlilies that were their hands. He, (while he was) king, gave away in marriage a hundred daughters of virtuous Brahmans endowed with many ornaments and with youth, (and) dowered with agrahara-grants.
- From him there was a son, the illustrious MAHASENAGUPTA, the leader, 10 among brave men; who in all the assemblages of heroes acquired a (reputation for) valour (that stood) in the foremost rank ;---whose mighty fame, marked with the honour of victory in war over the illustrious SUSTHITAVARMAN, (and) /white/ as a full-blown jasmine-flower or waterlily, or as a pure necklace of pearls pounded into little bits (?), is still constantly sung on the banks of (the river) Lohitya, the surfaces of which are (so) cool, by the Siddhas in pairs, when they wake up after sleeping in the shade of the betel-plants that are in full bloom.
- As (the god) Madhava, whose feet are graced by the attentions of (the 11 goddess) Sri, (was born) from Vasudeva, so from him there was (a son), the illustrious MADHAVAGUPTA, finding pleasure only in process, whose feet were graced by the attentions of the goddess of fortune. He being remembered in the foremost rank; being the leader of those who acquire renown in war; (and) being a very store-house of goodness, the best of those who excel in the collection and bestowal of riches, the natural

to the state of the same of th and his makes construction to the desire of the second sections of the second sections. best there), (a peer bit to residence of the trace) such assessed with company that were the production and appropriate or a company or a company of the of wone case weller to make the set of these the towns deficied classes. of so they received applied to the . Excellent light is an excellent than the least on draw all allows (20 determined out) of (boto) adjust ent of ourse provide ; (and there), indeceded, technical district contents and the of unitable charter) their could not recover out they (nothers) and a (all) and the second second second and any time daily in our and tracelle voire diale, just liber its decreas by Chin and Reserve. Decreas end of application columnstate administration are recovered to the contract of and the winds and thirty a little in said in the design of the distinction of the to temper tent to destruct an important and the state of the second of t are modern a country from the bearing and about a state of the barriers and the country and the country are the country and the country are the country and the country are th over common of the gode, expire "labbe end of their behalf to see he is . Should also I were that sold this west the sold this issued pricessic and with restrict to mention is realized a state of the secretary and from the claim of (tree) willion of the tree of the comment of the breedest extended and date derest with agreement country restout of attachmental membersell will the area credit mil area -week) a facilities result to application and the at our a real process. the design the property is a large of the protect of the content o there, restore taken the heatens of planters in the limited the limited and STEELEN WARRENCE (and) Addition to a contract of the second seco The of 17 and all to circl beleated allower to shallows want a se to constantly many on the leady of (the event) teller, We extrem of elicity the (no) most, by the distinct in prior, when they make up affect elegation would find at one stall a health-fished and to shade all of is the party of the party of the party of the training of the party of the distributed the water the desired with the time the time to th hot said , through the tab through publish , the highest greatestern of were ground by the new military of the section of the three or the section of the Argon with the state of The second wife and the design of the second second

	home of wealth, truth, and learning, (and) a firm bridge of religion,-
	there is no one on the earth who is (as) worthy to be praised by wirthous need by
	ed by virtuous people, (as he was). He also, (like the god), carried a
	discus in the palm of (his) hand; to him also belonged a bow made of
	horn, and a pleasing sword (which was employed) for the destruction of
	(his) enemies (and) the happiness of his friends; (and), when the slau
	ghter of (his) foes had been achieved, was averted by
	him; people did obeisance
	enemies have been slain by me in battle; there remains nothing more for
	me to do,"thus he, the hero, determined in his mind; (and then) with
	the desire to associate himself edita to
15	the desire to associate himself with the glorious HARSHADEV-A
	His son was the illustrious one, named ADITYASENA, the best among kings, whose scimetar was sullied with a transfer of the best among kings,
	whose scimetar was sullied with a thick coating of dust in the shape of
	the pearls from the temples of the lordly elephants of (his) enemies that were split over (has)
	that were split open (by it),
	Maintaining the supreme renown, that (his) perfect praise, coming from
	is worthy to be local in the destruction of (his) enemies,
	is worthy to be lauded in the presence of all wielders of the bow, a
	continuous line of blessings
	the edge of the silken cloth of a banner, (used) under the excuse of
	(wiping away) sweat in battle, (his) sword that was stained with the rut
	(of the elephants slain by him), and was covered with sand in the shape
	of the minute fragments of the pearls (from their foreheads) through
	that was broken to pieces,the
	destruction of rutting elephants, in the course of which many swarms of
	bees, led into a mistake by the copious fragrant juice that trickled
	forth, were attracted by their perfume in battle
	which is full of terrible and repulsive frownings
	(he) is accustomed to laugh in a charming manner in the gatherings of
	(his) favourites and servants. His /wife/, truthfully constant to (her)
	lord; performing penance with the excellent qualities of (her) mouth(?)
	;
	being the greatest cause of the destruction of the power of all (his)
	enemies, (and) being possessed of his own mighty prowess, even when he
	is full of weariness produced by the fatigue of drawing (his) sword
	forth (from its scabbard) and (dealing) blows (with it),
	forth (from its scappart, and the fortheads of rutting elephants in battle, /he is verily
	the formed at the

AND CON TO ARREST PACK OF CHARLES STREET, SAN ASSESSED. with the property (and the other concentrate design with my one of the country to by virtues proper, (as in mail), we came (120s the goal), escapa show and a happening after the of a first take) the order and the annual enablemental and the Charofacture we do have been principle a land commit. e off and district and the manufacture of the animom (and) we deduce now Sevoling most and good (e.in) to ming while to the to consider the signer the whos untilled adverse stored i elected at our of ninth most ever selected the (note that) ; between it is bentanted to be the city of anithment, ob as on ***** A-Wagning and main all date affects exchanges or ected wa te con men the illustrant one, mand and result, the best many are n this ope of hop in witter to bit a differ bettler you reject a conwithout (all) to absolute tilent out to nedpet of contrained (di va) nego tilp an relativishing the express matern, that (als) parties profes, and as from contents (sid) to notion had not pur gainty (inn)........ are very to be landed in the parences of oil wishless of od yellow at The sales of applicable to mill assemblero the edge of the allies dieth of a proper, (need) makes the course of mer old delte lacinin eine delte (atil) either al twom (une gelejte) comes at all the cities because any fine (and of whate educations of the describe (a ban over made over) officer odd to a memoria educate odd to of the same of the To any time the relative to everyon and the community of a printing to nothing the to the property of the control state of the control of the control of the control of forth, was articoled by while perfere. is believed of the first state and reputative throught and the the state of the less continued to the standard with the property of (14a) foresetter and expents. Ha fidef, trailedt constant to they lord ; performing pending distillant traditions will distribute company an importance ; brother traditions total the transport of the estimated of the terms denounced of gainst and the new to the property of the section of the party of the section of the sec to that of vendous property of the party of brother bases and de restaure : -- (ill tille) en il (matten) tim (matten not ment) itenti

a guardien of the world, by whose white umbrella the whole circuit of the earth is covered. He, the king, has had both (his) gleaming arms increased in bulk by splitting open the temples of rutting elephants in war; he has a halo of fame, /acquired/ by destroying the power of many enemies; the darting fire of the prowess of (his) feet has had thrown into it (to feed it) the locks of hair on the tops of the heads of all (other) kings; he is possessed of fortune; (and) he has a pure and colebrated reputation (acquired) by honourable behaviour in war.

- This best of temples has been caused to be made, on account of (the god) 23 Vishmu, by him, the king, whose very great fame, (of) this (kind that has been described), white as the orb of the autumn moon (and) conferring renown on the (whole) circle of the world, was of a long time made angry by him through (his) desire for (her) association with (his) wealth, and then, becoming more wonderful than ever, went, for sooth, through the ermity natural to the condition of rival wives, to the other side of the ocean (in order to dwell there far away).
- By his mother, the Mahadevi SRIMATI, a religious college has been caused 24 to be built, resembling a house in the world of the gods, (and) has been given by herself in person to religious people.
- By the queen, the illustrious KONADEVI, the dear wife of that same king, 25 in the performance of an excellent penance, there has been caused to be excavated a wonderful tank, the waters of which are eagerly drunk by people ; which is full of drifting and glistening spray, resembling in lustre a sankha-shell, or the moon, or crystal; (and) in the waves of which, driven to and fro by the motion of the alligators, the birds disport themselves and the large fishes play about.
- As long as a digit of the moon /remains/ on the head of (the god) Hara, 26 (and)(the goddess) Sri on the breast of Vishmu, (and)(the goddess Sarasvatiin the mouth of Brahman; as long as the earth /remains/ on a hood of (Sesha) the king of serpents; and as long as there is lightning in the interior of a cloud, --- so long shall the king ADITYASENA display here (in these works)(his dazzling fame!
- 27 composed, or engraved/ by Sukshmasiva, (a native of) the Guda (country), who is thoroughly religious (and) very intelligent.

to planting about the all arrange of the proofs of the second not some publicate intel time for the time, and to the contract of the contrac The state of the section of the sect to the second of the property of deductions and to other above. to obtain the out the motion (out) to motion of 20 outs material off and (anito) has no absent the no eron out he will be expect wit (by best planers bedoming the finite and and the (bulk) to be the content of the content of the the at the present of the wester (Sections) rolls the dest to campage he against to be used and appear to be of all t Victor, 15 Mo. the Mary store was tree, (or) the Care the Same S on the Smoot (and) moon manufact of the deal of the configuration (footback) of verse over each partie to ear different out to elect (elect) and as any ore officer (Sin) with emitsioning (conf) and dated (conf) sources --est feronic and minimum than every court, forecold, birotes the And the first additional test (see 18 18 the faithful the act of India to the contract of (vent tal order to death of motion of) the principal to the "total the second the second to the s for a real fact, recognition of the world of the going (and) but form the second of the special section of the second at the section of Dy ten oures, the illustrators appeared, the door wife of the pare ware. in the posteriones of an excellent pringer, where her seen constant to The thirty of the control of the control of the transferour a betoman to program to held at dething one plantable outperformer, mandeller the to a secretary of the book, or disease of the product of the same of trajett, defent on ted fire to the cotton of the citizenton, the bands the tro themselves and the large finish only story As long me a digit of the most factoring on the land of the and the (cray) of the tall) (tra) . one if to belong all no les (analogs of the tall) the buttonic displayed to delige ; content to their est at estimately as a small as a post of the a contract to gother old (2002) to book a als wit with wir our time part come, but a to appreciate out of environ destinated (at 1500 Sec) . Links (u.k.) a (webarns) and the ordered to triangles of the contract to the contract to the contract to a stranger of the production of the strangers of successed of sections

(53) DEO - BARAMARK INSURIPTION OF JIVITAGUPTA II. Reverence to Heil ! From the victorious camp, possessed of shouts of victory acquired by the three constituents of power, (and) invincible through (its) equipment of great ships and elephants and horses and foot-soldiers, (and) situated never the fort of COMATIKOTTAKA:-(There was) the illustrious MADHAVAGUPTA. His son, who meditated 2 on his feet, (was) the most devout worshipper of the Divine One, the glorious ADITYASENADEVA, begotten on the Paramabhattarika, the queen, the Mahadevi, the glorious SRIMATIDEVI. His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the most devout worshipper of 3 (the god) Mahesvara, the Paramabhattaraka, Maherajadhiraja, and /Paramasvara/, the glorious DEVAGUPTADEVA, begotten on the Paramabhattarika, the queen, the Mahadevi, the glorious KONADEVI. His son, who meditated on his feet, was the most devout worshipper of (the 4 god) Mahesvara, the /Paramabhattaraka/, Maharajadhiraja, and Paramasvara, the glorious VISHNUGUPTADEVA, begotten on the Paramabhattarika, the queen, the Mahadevi, the glorious KAMALADEVI. His son, who meditates on his feet, the most devout worshipper of 5, the Paramabhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja, and Paramaswara, the glorious JIVITAGUPTADEVA (II), --- /begotten / on the Paramabhattarika, the queen, the Mahadevi, the glorious IJJADEVI, -- being in good health, /issues a command/ to the herdsmen, Talavatakas, messengers, makers of Rejemetyas, Mahadandanayakas, Mahapratiharas, Chauroddhararikas, Dandikas, Dandapasikas, of the village of VARUNIKA, which lies in the in the NAGARA bhukti, (and)belonging to the VALAVI vishaya, (and) to....the village of KISORAVATAKA (?), which was laid out by Brahmans, (and) to the Mahattaras, By the Bhojaka Suryamitra, belonging to (the establishment of) the divine (god) the holy and sacred Varumavasin, who was requested.....the above-mentioned /village/.....together with

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THE RESIDENCE TO PERFORM TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE The state of the second that we can be expectationed about all his continue weeks to admin to the suppliests into the deep to decrease to decrease the description of the second statements programme and the second and recommendate the second from the contract of the second from the esther the the state of the sta and arise private set to commitment through from out (am). I had not so the company of a literated by the content of the quarter of a . DECEMBER and radio and Areas at Ten son, who next the ten the short, (tens) the most decouple constituence care god) transferred the ferred bind report of the property of the care of the care the contradictions are no nationally dependent and real and real and the second and a second . The state of the property out were the case through a series of the force, the to serie dorses various of the and the property of The state of the state of the first state of the first state of the st and the derivative of the state of To come the meditation on his dark the single develop develop of the second second second second tion or an account the adjusted at remaining microfile identical with the contract of the first and the state of t event, the deleter, the glosier, liverity, letter it was in the As would to the leaders, reference, remember, to the telement of and the state of the second se The transfer of the contract o See the academy, and then the medition of the state of the william to enactive to an action to eres) the state of the second see the property Ingalar act of galacoled........ the are delivered about the confidence of the co the state of the second state of the second experience and the same and the independent of the same and when the class Commission of the Commission o What will straight and Lote to partite and the property of

(34) ASIRGADH COPPER SEAL INSCRIPTION OF SARVAVARMAN.

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five.....

(There was) the illustrious Maharaja HARIVARMAN, whose fame stretched out beyond the four oceans; who had other kings brough into subjection by (his) prowess and by affection (for him); who was like (the god) Chakradhara, in employing (his) sovereignty for regulating the different castes and stages of religious life; (and) who was the remover of the affictions of (his) subjects. His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the illustrious Maharaja ADITYAVARMAN, begotten on the Ehattarika and Devi JAYASVAMINI. His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the illustrious Maharaja ISVARAVARMAN, begotten on the Ehattarika and Devi HARSHAGUPTA. His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the Maharajadhiraja, the glorious ISANAVARMAN, begotten on the Ehattarika and Devi UPAGUPTA. His son, who meditates on his feet, (is) the most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahaswara, the Maharajadhiraja SARVAVARMAN, the MAUKHARI, begotten on the Ehattarika and Mahadevi LAKSHMIVATI.

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(35) BARABAR HILL CAVE INSCRIPTION OF ANANTAVARMAN. Om ! He, Anantavarman, who was the excellent son, captivating the hearts of mankind, of the illustrious SARDULA, (and) who, possessed of very great virtues, adorned by his own (high) birth of family of the MAUKHARI kings, ---he, of unsullied fame, with joy caused to be made, as if it were his own fame represented in bodily form in the world, this beautiful image, placed in (this) cave of the mountain PRAVARAGIRI, of (the god) Krishna. The illustrious SARDULA, of firmly established fame, the best among chieftains, became the ruler of the earth ; -- he who was a very Death to hostile kings; who was a tree, the fruits of which were the (fulfilled) wishes of (his) favourites; who was the torch of the family of the warrior caste, that is glorious through waging many battles; (and) who, charming the thoughts of lovely women, resembled (the god) Smara. On what soever enemy the illustrious king SARDULA casts in anger his 5 scowling eye, the expanded and tremulous and clear and beloved pupil of which is red at the corners between the up-lifted brows, --- on him there falls the death- dealing arrow, discharged from the bowstring drawn up to (his) ear, of his son, the giver of endless pleasure, who has the n name of ANANTAVARMAN.

⁽³⁶⁾ NAGARJUNI HILL CAVE INSCRIPTION OF ANANTAVARMAN.

There was a glorious king, the illustrious YAJNAVARMAN, --- who, as if he were Anu, instructed all rulers of the earth in the duty of those who belong to the warrior caste ; --- whose gait was like the play of a rutting elephant ; --- (and) through whose sacrifices (the goddess) Paulomi, always emaciated by separation from (the god Indra) who has a thousand eyes, invoked (by this king so constantly as to be perpetually absent from her), has had the beauty of (her) cheeks for a long time sullied by the falling of tears.

He, the son of the illustrious king SARDULA, who has the name of ANANTA-3 VARMAN; who is reputed in the world to be benevolent to others, (and) to be possessed of fortune and manliness, (and) to be full of virtues that are as spotless as the rays of the moon, -- by him was caused to be made this wonderous image, placed in (this) cave, of (the god) Bhutapati and (the goddess) Devi, which is possessed of excellencies (of workmanship) some of them (previously) beheld (in other images) but others not

SALES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON AS A STATE the subdivision of the least to a six has also provided to the state of the same and the same an of company (and first), description related to the land company of the second company of or an earther and the terminate the country of the country of the country of the country of with the Theory of the common to be the property of the second of the se on the required to settle former the number, the beautiful and form (set alt) to the contract of the top area (set) at the contract (set as a contract of the top) are the contract of the c or to the contract of the first contract of the best o description of the chief of the capture was expected to Circult at another to all the first and the point a number of the circ wister of (aid) flavor the time the track of the could be read to o ('so) ; and that man neighbours through a pairth a field , edge o color, a . which (bey east) attornous, noton releast to cally your and releast to nest taged at along automorphism and the prof. of the automorphism of na there together pro modificate qualificate from behavior out, in a prince of construct mean armed bedealth in the mental numbers of the best at the construction or more printegral sit outs beganing it come quilled elizab sit a con-The last are annually matters to write the personal to your last, or NAME OF SHAPE PARTICIPAL TO WAR

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(50) Secretary and restricted that the although our test with the signal our like the many and it is not more about interested to the reliance of the control of the contro

Having the surface of the full-moon that is (his) face made grey through 5 being scattered over with spots that are (his) froms displayed at the ends of the bent arc, glistening with (its) string pulled tight and fitted with an arrow, of the bow drawn up to the extremities of (his) shoulders, ANANTAVARMAN, whose body is like (that of) (the god) Smara, --- having stood, gazed upon for a very long time by the does, indifferent to life, whose moist and tender eyes omit to blink (through the intentness with which they regard him), --- (lives only) for (the purpose of dealing out) death. The farreaching (and) powerful arrow, scattering the elephants and driving horses wild with fear, of him who has the name of ANANTA, -- impelled with speed (and) skilfully discharged from the machine of (his) bow, fitted with a well-stretched string, that is drawn very tight (and) rivals the screams of an osprey (with the noise of its twanging), --- teaches to the wives of (his) enemies the condition of the sorrows (of widowhood).

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- (37) NAGARJUNI HILL CAVE INSCRIPTION OF ANANTVARMAN.
- Om! May the foot of (the goddess) Devi, fringed with the rays of (its) pure nails, point out the way to fortune, endowing with a (suitable) reward your state of supplication which issuch as befits the expression of firm devotion;——(that foot) which, surpassing in radiance all the beauty of a full-blown waterlily, was disdainfully placed, with its tinkling anklet, on the head of the demon Mahishasura!
- There was a king, the illustrious YAJNAVARMAN, Possessed of greatness by celebrating copious sacrifies; renowned; possessed of fame as pure as the spotless moon; the abode of (all) the dignity of one of the warrior caste;——who, though he was the foremost of all kings in respect of wisdom, (high) descent, liberality, and prowess, yet, through modesty, was (like) an ocean which adheres to the natural state (of tranquillity), (and) the calmness of which is never to be disturbed.
- His son (was) the king SARDULAVARMAN, who stretched out over the faces of the points of the compass, (as) an emblem of sovereignty, the renown that he had acquired in the occupation of war resembling (in its extensiveness) the great swollen ocean; who acquired, randbowns (the stains of)

com il the . (So to) regime out come among a serio modely (ima) -: on was vote once and the last of the more less one to comme and and entres the implicate record (and) gon took along differ rows between grand t for abile to the state that the state and the state of (abi) to action and a standard vol. sid to corn as deby be series (top 202) (20, 2050) olds is like (top 202) (202 gpd) Source orested, once one of male state was a sea many beaut, books, maintainof any distributed with of this arrangement into daton enough of the day To margary with not believe assistance their transport year decide drive comin Plan out) decide, the friend dising (e.d.) general error, decided no to some all and one of the to the resp. Of the about patrick has also be before off cost benefits to the this (tell) been littly bellegaters, and THE CHAIN AND THE COURT CONTRACTOR COURTS AND THE COURT with the patential title of an angrey (inter the court of the series of the series 8888339333 000 \$65358933 THE PARTY OF THE PARTY THEORY OF A ARTICULAR (70) (pai) to ever out state together, lead (nachten rath to dock all toll ; all var mille, court the day to forther, endowing with a (consentative religions to the best of deposition which is all the best term from the We in contains of males spine aboth (that total) --- nationals are to

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- This present age with (his) fame ; who was illustrious ; (and) who acquired, as it were, the glory of the kalpa-tree, by satisfying with rewards the wishes of (his) relatives and friends.
- Of him, who was always possessed of infinite fame and renown, the son 7 (1s) he, pure of soul, (and) possessed of intellect animated with innate piety, who is known by the appellation of VARMAN commencing with ANANTA; --- by whom, desiring a shrine of religious merit that should endure as long as the sun, the earth, the moon and the stars, this (image of) (the goddess) Katyayani has been placed in (this) wonderful cave of the VINDHYA mountains.
- He has given to (the goddess) Bhavani, to be enjoyed up to the time of the 9 destruction of all things, the charming village ofpossessed of a great wealth of enjoyment, --- the sin, impurity, mud, and blemishes of which are washed away by the pure waters of great river ;---which is filled with perfume by the breezes that agitate the priyangu and vakula-trees in (its) groves ;--- (and) from which the redience of the sun is screened off by (this) lofty mountain.

Characteristics and 000 management

SOMPAT COPPER SEAL INSTRIPTION OF HARSHAVARDHANA. (38)(There was) the most devout worshipper of the Sun, the Maharaja, the illustrious RAJYAVARDHANA I. His son, /who meditated on/ his feet, (was) the /most devout/ worshipper of the sSun, the Maharaja, the illustrious ADITYAVARDHAMA, /begotten/ on the illustrious MAHADEVI (?). His /son, who meditated on his feet/, (was).... the most devout worshipper of the Sun, the Paramabhattaraka and Maharajadhiraja, the glorious PRABHAKARAVARDHANA, begotten on the Devi, /the illustrious/ MAHASENAGUPTA,(and) who was employed in regulating all the casts and stages of religious life. His son, who meditated on his feet, (was) the most devout follower of Sugata, the Paramabhattaraka and Maharajadhiraja, the glorious RAJYAVARDHANA (II), begotten on......the glorious YASOMATI. /His younger brother/, who meditated on /his/feet/, (is).....the /Paramabhattaraka and/ maharajadhiraja, the glorious HARSHAVARDHANA, /begotten/ on the Mahadevi, TAMORAY.

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(39) CHAMMAK COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF THE MAHARAJA PRAVARASEMA II.

THE SEAL.

A charter of King PRAVARASENA, the Ornament of the VAKATAKAS, who has attained royal dignity by inheritance, (is) a charter for (the observance of even his) exemies!

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THE PLATES.

Sight has been attained! Hail! From the town of PRAVARAPURA; --- (Line 17) --- At the command of the most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara, the Maharaja of the VAKATAKAS, the illustricus PRAVARSENA (II), who was begotten on PRARHAVATIGUPTA, the daughter of the Maharajadhiraja, the glorious DEVAGUPTA; who, through possessing the favour of (the god) Sembhu, is (as virtuous as) one belonging to the Krita age; --- (and) who is the son of the Maharaja of the VAKATAKAS, the illustrious RUDRASENA (II), who acquired an abundance of good fortune through the favour of the divine (god) Chakrapani; ---

- Who was the son of the Maharaja of the VAKATAKAS, the illustrious PRITHIVISHEMA, who was an excessively devout worshipper of (the god) Mahaswara;
 who was endowed with an excess of truthfulness, straightforwardness, tenderness, heroism, provess, political wisdom, modesty, and high-mindedness,
 and with devotion to worthy people and guests, and with the condition of
 being victorious through religion, and with purity of mind, and with
 other meritorious qualities; who belonged to an uninterrupted succession
 of sons and sons' sons, whose treasure and means of government had been
 accumulating for a hundred years; who behaved like Yudhishthira;——
 - Who was the son of the Maharaja of the VAKATAKAS, the illustrious RUDRASENA (I), who was an excessively devout devotee of (the god) Svami-Mahabhairava; who was the daughter's son of the illustrious BHAVANAGA, the
 Maharaja of the BHARASIVAS, whose royal line owed its crigin to the great
 satisfaction of (the god) Siva, (caused) by (their) carrying a linga of
 Siva placed as a load upon (their) shoulders, (and) who were besprinkled
 on the forehead with the pure water of (the river) Bhagirathi that had
 been obtained by (their) valour, (and) who performed ablutions after the
 celebration of ten asvamedha-sacrifices;——who was the son of GAUTAMIFUTRA;—
 (And) who was the son of the son of the Maharaja of the sovereign VAKATAKAS,

the illustrious PRAVARASENA (I), who celebrated the agmishtome, aptorysme,

ukthya, shodasin, atiratra, vajapeya, brikaspatisava, and sadyaskra

collection of sit relegate a (12) the support to man on root I that I had not need not been been then will has animaliformly also below a factor belowers with the in (Ti TANK (IT) AND THE PROPERTY OF STRUMENTONS (EXCEPTIONS (IT)) NOT out of which the conduct and t they will be to be an appropriate through the propriet of the over the other his or between the test (as appendent out) to con-ondisconnection and any analytical relationships will be used and the formal employs top to established as twelvest off (13) and many transmitted (they) outsits out to record is one or the rolling prevents, conferred white and the big beginning and the side with a property fire allowed the state of anthough fitter law later rietories through satisfies, as through acceptate rate to enter the property of the enter of the enter of the enter the e the west the good of the lettering of the Westerland, the Third should be -Aleks was the best to entered during a playing some of the car offer. (2) 4922 the land to the property of the state of the separate of the man of the contract of the contract of policinal every six (first) or solding takens) may been a nationally selfthe and the Secretary and their product transfer by the Secretario and desired and the first and the section of the section of the state of the part and the med and east order (Sens) The state of the second The first appealance with a property of the substance of the contract of the substance of t

- sacrifices and four asvamedha-macrifices, (and) was of the VISHNUVRIDDHA gotra ;---
- The village named CHARMANKA, on the bank of the river MADHUNADI, in the BHDJKATA kingdom, (measured) by eight thousand bhumis, (or in figures) 8000, according to the royal measure, is, at the request of KONDARAJA, the son of SATRUGHNARAJA, given to one thousand Brahamans of various gotras and charanas.
- 21. Wherefore Our obedient and high-born officers, employed in the office of general superintendents, (and Our) regular soldiers and umbrella-bearers, should be (thus) directed with a command preceded by (the words) 'O illustrious one':——"Be it known to you, that, in order to increase Our religion and life and strength and victory and dominion, (and) for the sake of (Our) welfare in this world and in the next, (and generally) for Our benefit, this (village) is granted, in (Our) victorious office of justice, as a grant not previously made, with libations of water.
- 25 "Now We grant the fixed usage, such as befits this (village), (and) such as has been approved of by former kings, of a village which belongs to a community of Chaturvedins; namely, it is not to pay taxes; it is not to be entered by the regular troops or by the umbrella-bearers; it does not carry with it (the right to) cows and bulls in succession of production, or to the abundance of flowers and milk, or to the pasturage, hides, and charcoal, or to the mines for the purchase of salt in a moist state; it is entirely free from (all obligation of) forced labour ; it carries with it the hidden treasures and deposits, and the kiripta and upakiripta; it is (to be enjoyed) for the same time with the moon and the sun; (and) it is to follow (the succession of) sons and sons' sons. No hindrance should be caused by any one to those who enjoy it. It should be protected and increased by all (possible) means. And whoseever, distregarding this charter, shall give, or cause to be given, even slight vexation, We will inflict on him punishment, together with a fine, when he is denounced by the Brahmans."
- And in this document, which has at least (the merit of) religion,—in order to avoid boasting of (other) meritorious actions performed (by Us),—We do not recite (Our) care and protection of grants made by various kings who are dead and gone.
- 36 And two verses, sung by Vyasa, are to be cited as an authority on this

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Point:—Whosever confiscates land that has been given, whether by himself, or by another, he incurs the guilt of the slayer of a hundred thousand cows! The giver of land enjoyes happiness in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of a grant), and he who assents (to an act of confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell!

- And this condition of the charter should be maintained by the Brahmans and by (future) lords; namely (the enjoyment of this grant is to belong to the Brahmans) for the same time with the moon and the sun, provided that they commit no treason against the kingdom, consisting of seven constituent parts, of (successive) kings; that they are not slayers of Brahmans, and are not thieves, adulterers, poisoners of kings, etc.; that they do not wage war; (and) that they do no wrong to other villages. But, if they act otherwise, or assent (to such acts), the king will commit no theft in taking the land away.
- 44 And the recipients, appointed for the occasion in this matter, (are):---Ganarya, of the Satyayana (gotra). Devarya, of the Vatsya (gotra). Kumera sarmarya, of the Bharadvaja (gotra). Guhasarman, of the Parasarya (gotra). Devarya, of the Kasyapa (gotra); Mahesvararya, (and) Matrarya. Rudrarya, of the Kaundinya (gotra); (and) Somarya, (and) Harisarmarya. Kumeragarmarya, of the Bharadvaja (gotra). Matrigarman, of the Kaumdinya (gotra); (and) varagarman, Gondagarman, (and) Nagagarman, Santigarman, of the Bharadvaja (gotra); (and) Rudrasarman. Bhojakadevarya, of the Vatsya (gotra); (and) Maghasarman, (and) Devasarmsn. Mokshasarman, of the Bheradvaja (gotra); (and) Nagasraman, Revatisarman, (and) Dharmarya. Sarmarya, of the Bharadveja (gotra); (and) Nandanarya, Mulasarman, Isvarasarman, (and) Varasarman, Skandarya, of the Vatsya (gotra), Bapparya, of the Bharadvaja (gotra); (and) Dharmarya, Skandarya, of the Atreya (gotra). Somasarmarya, of the Gautama (gotra); (and) Bhartriserman, Ruirasarmarya, Magharya, Matrisarmarya, (and) Isversarmarya, Matrisarmarya of the Gautama gotra. Devasarmarya, of the Kaundinya (gotra); (and) Varasarmarya, (and) Roharya. Savarmidevarya, of the Gautama gotra; (and) Revatisarmarya, (and) Jyoshthasarmarya, Kumaresarmarya, of the Sendilya (gotra); (and) Svetisarmarya, (And) Kandarya, of the Satyayana

⁽gotra); and so forth.

(This) charter has been written, while CHITRAVARMAN is the Senapati, in the eighteenth year, (or in figures) 10 (and) 8, on the thirteenth luman day of the bright fortnight of the month. Jyeshtha.

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(40) SIWANI COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF THE MAHARAJA PRAVARASENA II.

THE SEAL.

A charter of king PRAVARSENA, the ornament of the WAKATAKAS, who has attained royal dignity by inheritance, (is) a charter for (the observance of even his) enemies!

THE PLATES.

Sight has been attained! Perfection has been attained!——(Line 17)—
At the command of the Maharaja, the illustrious PRAVARSENA (II), who
follows the path of imitating the behaviour of previous kings; who has
extirpated all enemies by (his) excellent policy and strength and provess;
who was begotten on PRABHAVATIGUPTA, the daughter of the Maharajadhiraja,
the glorious DEVAGUPTA; who, through possessing the favour of (the god)
Sembhu, is (as virtuous as) one belonging to the Krita age; who is the
ornament of the lineage of the VAKATAKAS;——

- 12 (And) who is the son of the Maharaja of the VAKATAKAS, the illustrious RUDRASENA (II), who acquired an abundance of good fortune through of the divine (god) Chakrapani;---
 - 8 Who was the son of the Maharaja of the VAKATAKAS, the illustrious PRITHIVI-SHENA, who was an excessively devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara; who was possessed of an excess of truthfulness, straightforwardness, tenderness, heroism, prowess, political wisdom, modesty, and high-mindedness. and with devotion to worthy people and guests, and with the condition of being victorious through religion, and with purity of mind, and with other meritorious qualities; who belonged to an uninterrupted succession of sons and sons' sons, whose treasure and means of government had been accumulating for a hundred years; who behaved like Yudhishthira ;---Who was the son of the Maharaja of the VAKATAKAS, the illustrious RUDRA-3 SENA (I), who was an excessively devout devotee of (the god) Svami-Mahabhairava, who was the daughter's son of the illustrious BHAVANAGA, the Maharaja of the BHARASIVAS, whose royal line cwed its origin to the great satisfaction of (the god) Siva, (caused) by (their) carrying a linga of Siva placed as a load upon (their) shoulders, (and) who were be sprinkled on the forehead with the pure water of (the river) Bhagirathi that had been obtained by (their) valour, (and) who performed shlutions after the celebration of ten asvamedha-sacrifices; --- who was the son of GAUTAMIPUTRA; -(And) who was the son of the son of the Maharaja of the Sovereign VAKA-

ANALYSIS NEW TO LOCKETTE CHALL TO ALSO ANALYSIS THAT HE to velocity for boatesty for notions fall fire to congression herinite were and notificant ! benisite wood and high at the commend of the Melecular, his illustrated one Ravingson (17), as ed and a regular analysis of maintains and political to deep all evolution partitioned all operation by (tile) excellent policy and strength and p and the testing of the first on the designation of the figure and one ole Clarione Minnester, that, through personaled the fewers of (the he are the transferred to the Enths of the Enths of the terminal of the termin -rest Salkstray odd to agreetif old to brown and bedeather of the state of t out to shrowly correct took to constructe as bertupos eile (II) Allegance more inaggraphed (bog) socials the see the state Middenie of the Variations, the illustrious Miller. army and they only to require the dovert pleasure on the god) telegrape the termination of an except of temperature in straightformulation to be derness, impoint, provides, political violate, motores, and high-statement, the middle of the description and grantes and which the sendiation and being victorious through religion, and with partice of rand, and what nationating temperature of homolog wire; actiling androdress assisneed that description to outless that outproper courts across factors but a court for west tribulations will be used the transfer between a set suitablement The new first son of the Maintenje of the Whithlitt, the Library and and the AND (I), who was an exceptionally devote devotes of (the gol) dwell-lade-Madreye, who one the countries as see all handries all and one planting, and complete of the harder will large some the condition of the conditions service continued (the god) Sire, (content) in (their) contents a first Miles placed on a loss type (that?) company, (and) an broady and but and intraligue (regio oil) to notice one, of differ headered oil to he a statutus by winds (the) confer (clear) of contestio mass A little of the state of the statement o was all the case of the man and cuts offer (man)

- TAKAS, the illustrious PRAVARASENA (I), who celebrated the agnishtoma, aptoryama, ukthya, shodasin, atiratra, vajapeya, brihaspatisava, and sadyaskra sacrifices, and four asvamedha-sacrifices, (and) was of the VISHMUVRIDDHA gotra:——
- In the HEMMAKARPARA phaga, —in the eighteenth year of the augmenting reign; on the twelfth lumar day of the bright fortnight of (the month) Phalguma, —the village named HRAHMAPURAKA, (which), according to the specification of its boundaries (is) on the bank of the (river) KARAN-JAVIRAKA, on the north of (the village of) VATAPURAKA, on the west of (the village of KINIHIKHETAKA, on the south of (the village of) PAVARAJ-JAVATAKA, (and) on the east of (the village of) KOLLAPURAKA, —is given, with libetions of water, together with the korate and the fifty (hemlets?), to the Adhverye, the Acherya Pavagarman, of the Manigalya gotra, (and) of the Taittiriya (sakha).
- In this matter Our obedient and high-born officers, employed in the office of general superintendents, and (Our) regular soldiers and umbrellabearers, should be (thus) drieted with a command preceded by (the words) (O illustrious one: '---"Be it known to you, that, in order to increase Our hamafity riking (williags own religion and life and strength and victory and dominion, (and) for the sale of (Our) welfare in this world and in the next, (and generally) for Our benefit, this (village) /is granted/in (Our) victorious office of justice.

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"It is not to be entered by the regular troops or by the unbrella-bearers; it does not carry with it (the right to) cows and bulls in succession (of production), or to the abundance of flowers and milk, or to the pasturage, hides, and charcoal, or to the mines for the purchase of selt in a moist state; it is entirely free from all (obligation of) forced labour; it carries with it the hidden treasures and deposits, and the kiripta and unaklripta; it is (to be enjoyed) for the same time with the moon and sum; (and) it is to follow (the succession of) sons and sons' sons. The enjoyment of it should not be obstructed by any one. It should be protected and increased by all (Possible) means, And whosever, disregarding Our charter, shall give, or cause to be given, even slight venation, We will inflict on him, or will cause to be inflicted, punishment, together with a fine, when he is denounced by the Brahmans."

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"It to not to be enjered by the reluter trees or by the winefile-terrere to some not correy with its (the right to) cover sed indice in proceedings (paradial of to the chirches of flowers and mills of to the paradram white a mi there of the circums of the circums of patt in a solet of a company become (to make a time of the mouth with the said and a state warden with it the fallen western and depositor and the ideles and Unclaring the in (to be enjoyed) for the star time with the more and est ence tenos tra ence (to solimenese alf) wolfer of al de (bee) ; our or jegisent of is great not be obstaveded by any one. It does it needs color and provessed the ell (seeded) the colors (seeded) in the seeded for the seeded One charters, shall gate, for comme to be giver, even alless meralders, to will suffice on him, or will or or a to be brilletick, partirect, bugging the with a first, when he the demonstrate the training and

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Senapati.

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- And in this subject-matter of religion,—in order to avoid boasing of (other) meritorious actions performed (by Us),—We do not recite the religious merit acquired by (Our) care and protection of grants made by various kings who are dead and gone. (But), out of respect for those who shall be pre-eminent in times to come, We make a request (for protection of the grant) to future (kings).
- 38. And two verses, sung by Vyasa, are to be taken as an authority on this point:——The giver of land enjoys happiness in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of a grant), and he who assents (to an act of confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell!

 Who soever confiscates land that has been given, whether by himself, or by another, he incurs the guilt of the slayer of a hundred thousand cows!
 - (41) BIJAYAGADH STONE PILLAR INSCRIPTION OF VISHNUVARDHANA.

 THE YEAR 428.

Perfection has been attained! Four centuries of years, together with the twenty-eighth (year), (or in figures) 400 (and) 20 (and) 8, having been accomplished; on the fifteenth lumar day of the dark fortnight of (the month) Phalguna;—on this (lumar day), (specified) as aforesaid:—On the ceremony of the pundarika-sacrifice (having been performed), this sacrifical post has been caused to be set up by the VARIKA, the illustrious VISHNUVARDHANA, whose royalty and name are well established,—who is the excellent son of YASOVARDHANA; (and) the excellent son's son of YASORATA; (and) the excellent son of the son's son of VYAGHRARATA,—for the purpose of increasing (his) splendour, sacrifices, religion, welfare (in the other world), prosperity, fame, family, lineage, good fortune, and enjoyment.

Iet there be success! Let there be increase! Let there be tranquillity! Let there be the condition of (his) having a son who shall live! Let there be the attainment of desires that are wished for! May there be faith and wealth!

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(42) SPURIOUS GAYA COPPER-PLATE INSCRIPTION OF SAMUDRAGUPTA.

THE YEAR 9.

Om! Heil! From the victorious comp, full of great ships and elephants and horses, situated at (the city of) AYODHYA,—the most devout worshipper of the Divine One, the Maharajadhiraja, the glorious SAMUDRAGUPTA,—who is the exterminator of all kings; who has no antagonist (of equal power) in the world; whose fame is tasted by the waters of the four oceans; who is equal to (the gods) Dhanada and Varuna and Indra and Antaka; who is the very axe of (the god) Kritanta; who is the giver of many millions of lawfully acquired cows and golds; who is the restorer of the asvamedha-sacrifice, that has been long in abeyance; who is the son of the son's son of the Maharaja, the illustrious GHATOTKACHA; (and) who is the son's son of the Maharaja, the glorious CHAIDRAGUPTA (I), (and) the daughter's son of LICHCHHIVI, begotten on the Mahadevi DUMARADEVI,—says to the two village Valatkaushans, together with the Brahmans, at the village of REVATIKA belonging to the GAYA vishaya;—

- Be it known to you! For the sake of increasing the religious merit of (my) perents and of myself, this village is granted by me, as an agrahara, with the assignment of the uperikara, to the religious student, the Brahman Gopasvamin, of the Bharadvaja gotra (and) the Bahwricha (sakha).
- "Therefore attention should be paid to him by you; and (his) commands should be obeyed; and all the customary tributes of the village, consisting of that which is to be measured, gold, etc., should be given.

 And, from this time forth, the tax-paying cultivators, artizans, etc., of other villages, etc., should not be introduced by the Agracharika of this (village)(for the purpose of settling in it and carrying on their occupations); (for) otherwise there would certainly be a violation of (the privileges of) an agrahara. The year 9; (the month) Vaisakha; the day 10.
- 15 (This deed) has been written by the order of DYUTA-GOPASVAMIN, the Akshapataladhikrita of another village.

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tento ari sable reesa do care junto a decisionate anda lactais i an train train from often. Trans a fin this offe is intagely in married but the of the Birlin and the mile septimization with and anion of the term and to delicate and all offer a color days community and all offer more rely to recover up the endowing the contract the contract to the contract the occupied the district to (the special size Sussess and the first series very ner no one transmitted that and to one made with at one; mistal the second of all the second and the second second to the second to second the second to the state of secured but next and end date continues of the our of the conference the included, we difficultive the room of the conference of th to a min (bus); separational appropriate out of promise out to more ineld (bus) (I) Americalities supercity of the closester (I), (and) the The con of Library, Josephan on the interior of the manual structure, in to the village Telephonegraph, Sopother ofth the Spane, or the w the state of the state of submitted affiliation of the submitted affiliation to a second the Almost amadest for the galacterious to other additions. I may be commented as No the state of an advantage and applicable of the state the fraderican of the conflict, to the conflict, the fact that the The content of the Emerging of the land to the selection of of the above (and) then a married will be being on Silvain and the delivery and the continued to agent a state of the assertion providers out the feet ; begode of blacks defiles of that wiles is to be referred, sold, sto, shows is diren, the process this then touch the design exists ordered and and the of dispersual air of bouletest of ten billion, old and black to the tenth to conjunctions) : (tor) of conjunction where wells or a fact surrous (the private (areas all) to test off , executy, th (Lo a mother off) words and a constituent to rever our to revent our particular that had been a bush

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(43) UDAYAGIRI CAVE INSCRIPTION.

THE YEAR 106.

Reverence to the Perfect Ones! In the augmenting reign of the family of the best of kings, belonging to the GUPTA LINEAGE, who are endowed with glory (and) are oceans of virtuous qualities;—in a century of years, coupled with six; and in the excellent month of Karttika; and on the fifth day of the dark fortnight;——

- He who has conquered the enemies (of religion), (and) is possessed of tranquillity and self-command, caused to be made (and set up) in the mouth of (this) cave, this image of a Jina, richly endowed with (the embellishments of) the expanded hoods of a snake and an attendant female divinity, (and) having the name of Parsva, the best of the Jinas.
- He is, indeed, the disciple of the saint, the Acharya Gosarman, who was the ornament of the lineage of the Acharya Bhadra (and) sprang from a noble family; but he is more widely renowned on the earth (as being) the son, (begotten) on Padmavati, of the Asvapati, the soldier Sanghila, who, unconquerable by (his) enemies, took himself to be a very Ripughna; ——By his own appellation, he is spoken of under the name of SAMKARA; —— (and) he has adhered to the path of ascetics, conformable to the sacred precepts.
- Porn in the region of the north, the best of countries, which resembles (in beatitude) the land of the Northern Kurus,—he, the wise one, has set aside whatever religious merit (there is) in this (act), for the purpose of destroying the band of the enemies of religious actions.

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(44) SANCHI STONE INSCRIPTION.

THE YEAR 131.

Perfection has been attained! By the Upasika HARISVAMINI, the sife of the Upasaka Sanasiddha, for the sake of (her) parents, twelve dinaras are given, (as) a permanent endoment, to the community of the faithful, collected from the four quarters of the world, at the hely great vihara of KAKANADABOTA. With the interest that accross of these dinaras, day by day one Bhikshu, who has been intorduced into the community, should be fed.

5 Also three dinaras are given in the jewel-house. With the interest of these three dinars, day by day three lamps of the divine Buddha should

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- 6 Also, one dinara is given in the place where (the images of) the four Buidhas are seated. With the interest of this, day by day a lamp of the divine Buidha should be lit in the place where (the images of) the four Buidhas are seated.
- Thus this permanent endowment, --- written upon stone (so as to endure) for the same time with the moon and the sum, --- has been accomplished by the Upasika HARISVAMINI, the noble lady, the wife of Sanasiddha.

11 The year 100 (and) 30 (and) 1; (the month) Asvayuj; the day 5.

(45) TUSAM ROCK INSCRIPTION.

Verily victory has been achieved again and again by (the god) Vishmu, who is a mighty bee on the waterlily which is the face of Jambavati, (and) a very frost to (cause the withering of) the beauty of the waterlilies which are the faces of the women of the demons!

This reservoir, intended for the use of the feet of the Divine One, (and) the house above (it), and the second reservoir, (are the work) of the Acharya SOMATRATA,—the son of the son's son of Yasastrata, who was the successor of many men (of preceding generations); who was a highly esteemed Satvata; who was an Acharya of the Yoga philosophy; and who was a devotee of the Divine One;—the Son's son of the Acharya Vishmatrata;—the son, begotten on Ravani, of the Acharya Vasudatta;—a member of the Gotama gotra;——(and) the younger brother of the Acharya and Upadhyaya Yasastrata.

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THE YEAR 269.

Om! Victorious for a very long time is that doctrine, replete with fame, of the Teacher the chief kinsman of the Sakyas, by which, lustrous as the full-moon, the inscrutable primary substance of existence has been pervaded in all directions; by which the warriors, who are heretics, obstructive of the path of beatitude, have been broken to pieces, being assailed with the weapon of ligic; (and) by which the whole treasure of religion, that had been stolen by the enemy which is original nature, has been recovered for the welfare of mankind!

- May he, MAHA-KASYAPA, who is worthy of praise, protect you,—he who observed the precepts of (buddha) the chief of saints; who practised that auspicious habit of abstract meditation which is of the nature of a trance; who overcame the anguish of successive states of existence; whose wonderful subjugation of the passions in final emanicipation (is to be) displayed in the hand of Maitreya; and by whom the two pure feet of (Buddha) the saint were beheld at the time of attaining nirvana!
- His disciples, endowed with a connected tradition of doctrine, purified as to (their) emotions, (and) active in compassion for existing beings, rosmed at one time over the stainless country at the feet of the mountains of LANKA; and in succession from them there were born, in hundreds, disciples and disciples' disciples, possessed of the virtue of (good) character, who, without the glory of (actual) sovereignty, were the ornaments of a lofty race of kings.
- Then there was the Gramana BHAVA, whose welfare was effected by the development of abstract meditation; who discriminated between goodend evil;
 who destroyed error; (and) who possessed an unequalled wealth of true
 religion.
 - And his disciple (was) he who had the name of RAHULA; after whom (there came) the ascetic UPASENA (I); then in succession (there was) MAHANAMAN (I); (and) after him another UPASENA (II), whose special characteristic of affection, of the kind that is felt towards offspring,—for any distressed man who came to him for protection, and for any afflicted person whose fortitude had been destroyed by the continuous flight of the arrows of adversity,—fortended, in conformity with the disposition of a kingman, (even) to any cruel man who might seek to do (him) harm; (and) by whose

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- fame, arising from good actions, the whole world was thus completely filled.
- 9 His disciple, greater (even than himself), (is) he who has the excellent name of MAHANAMAN (II); an inhabitant of AMRADVIPA; a very ocean of a mighty family; born in the island of LANKA; delighting in the welfare of others;—by him this beautiful mansion of the Teacher of manking, who overcame the power of (the god) Smara,—dazzling white as the rays of the moon, with an open pavilion on all sides,—has been caused to be made at the excited BODHIMANDA.
- By means of this appropriate (action), let mankind, --- freed from attachment to worldly things; having the condition of (mental) darkness dispelled; (and), like (the flame of) a torch, having no adhersion (to material objects), --- enjoy the supreme happiness of perfect wisdom!

 As long as the sun, the dispeller of darkness, shines in all directions with diffused rays; as long as the ocean (is) full on all sides with its circles of waves that are curved like the hoods of hooded snakes; and as long as (the mountain) Sumeru, the abode of (the god) Indra, has its summits made beautiful by various jewelled slabs, in such a way as to be full of lustre, --- so long let this temple of the great saint attain the condition of being everlasting!
- 14 The year 200 (and) 60 (and) 9; (the month) Chaitra; the bright fortnight; the day 7.

(47) SARNATH STONE INSCRIPTION OF PRAKATADITYA.

This inscription is too fragmentary for a connected translation to be offered. But we have to note the following points. Line 1 mentions the city of KASI; and line 2 apparently the god Purandara, in connection with it. The passage lost between the last legible letter in line 2 and the first in line 3, contained the name of the king, in connection with whom we perhaps have, at the commencement of line 5, a mention of the MADHYADESA or Central Country. In his lineage, there was born "another" king BALADITYA (1. 5). In the family of the later, there was born yet another BALADITYA (1. 5). His wife was DHAVALA (1. 4), who is compared with Rohini, the wife of the Moon, Gauri, the wife of Sulapani, and Lekshai, the wife of Vasudeva. Their son was the glorious FRAKATADITYA (1. 6), whose virtues and prowess, including a comparison of him with the god

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Karttikeya (1.9), are described in lines 7 to 10, apparently without the introduction of any further historical matter. Line 11 mentions the building of a temple of the god Muradvish. Line 14 contained some provision for the repairs of this temple. And line 16 gives us the name of Devaka, the son of Ramchandra, apparently as the engraver of the inscription.

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(48) MIRMAND COPPER FLATE INSCRIPTION OF THE MAHASAMANTA AND MAHARAJA SAMUDRASENA

Born in the lineage of the famour kings there was the Maha-samanta and Maharaja, the illustrious VARUNASENA, whose fame stretched out over the four oceans; the waterlilies of whose feet were covered over with the rays of the jewels in the bowed-down tieras on the heads of many feudal chiefs; (and) who celebrated sacrifices.

- His son, who meditated on his feet, (and) who was verily equal to (his) father in virtuous qualities, (was) the Mahasamanta and Maharaja, the illustrious SAMJAYASENA, begotten on the Paramadevi, the Bhattarika Prabalika.
- His son, who meditated on his feet, (and) who attained victory in a hundred battles, (and) who was full of liberality, (was) the Mahasamanta and Maharaja, the illustrious RAVISHENA, begotten on the Paramadevi Sikharasvamini.

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His son, who meditates on his feet, the Mahasamants and Maharaja, the illustrious SAMUDARASENA, ——who was begotten on the Paramadevi, the Ehattarika, the illustrious Mihiralakshmi; who, like the spotless full—moon of autumn, causes the delight of (all) living creatures; who has uprooted all enemies; who confers upon the expectant rewards that are not (even) sought for (by them); who is tender to the poor, the helpless, and the afflicted; who is a most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahasavara; who is extremely friendly to Brahmans; (and) who is entirely intent upon the supreme good, ——for the sake of the religious purposes of (his) mother, the illustrious Mihiralakshmi, has allotted, as an agrahara of the god, to endure for the same time with the moon and the sum and the stars, to the body of Brahmans who study the Atharva-Veda at the agrahara of MIRMANDA, ——for the purpose of giving, at (the temple of the god) Kapalesvara, the bali, charu, sattra, garlands, incense and lights,

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of the holy (god) Mihiresvara, who is the divine Tripurantaka, the maker of the visible and invisible world, compassionate to those who worship (hin), the destroyer of all sorrows, (and) who was established by (his) mother at (the temple of the god) Kapalesvara; and for the purpose of always repairing whatever may become worn-out and broken and torn,--the whole of the village of SULISAGRAMA, that was granted by the illustrious Mihiralakshmi, together with the level and marsh and forest lands; together with the inhabitants; with the udranga; (and) including all its boundaries, grass, timber, and springs, --- (viz.) (the land) including the dve sa-land (that had been given) by the cultivator Vakkhalika, (whose holding was) on the edge of the newly-constructed vaidila of the village of SULISAGRAMA; and the dvess-land, with the udranga (and) including the edges of (its) boundaries, (that had been given) by a cultivator of the town of TALAPURA, who under a mick-name (was called) Phakka; and the holding of Sulabhaka and the holding of Dinna; (and) the land that had been given by the Maharaja SARVAVARMAN at the former installation of the god Kapalesvara.

- (This grant) should be preserved by (future) kings, becoming sware of it; (and) by the people, whether holding office or not holding office, dependent on them, who are desirous of welfare! Whosoever (acting) otherwise, may cause obstruction or the annoyance of the pain caused by confiscation,—he shall become invested with (the guilt of) the five great sins and the minor sins!
- And it has been said :---"The earth has been enjoyed by many kings, commencing with Sagra; who soever at any time posses the earth, to him belongs at that time the reward (of this grant that is now made, if he continue it)! The giver of land enjoyes happiness in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of a grant), and he who assents (to an act of confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell! He who confiscates land that has been given, whether by himself or by another, is born as a worm in orders for the duration of gixty thousand years.
- And the Dute in this matter (is) the Nihilapati KUSALAFRAKASA; and the writer in this matter (is) Udyotarka, the leader of the assemblage(?).

 The year 6; (the month) Vaisakha; the bright fortnight; the day 10 (&) 1.

 This grant, whic is one of the whole assembly of (the people of) the country,

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THE SEAL.

This charter, which is for the sake of the increase of religion, of the illustrious TIVARADEVA, the supreme lord of (the country of) KOSALA, shall endure firmly as long as the moon and the stars!

THE PLATES.

- Om ! Victorious if the illustrious TIVARADEVA, the ornsment of the three worlds; the auspicious thread of the palaces of the race of kings; the most energetic of all those who do works of religion!
- Heil! From the town of SRIPURA; -- He who verily is made resplendent 2 by the mirror of the nails of (his) feet, that is polished by a crore of diadems of the many kings, bowing down (before him in the act of performing obeisance), who have attained the panchamahasabda ;---whose fingers are discourteous in pulling the flowing tresses of the goddess of the fortunes of hostile kings, mourning, and looking up in anxious expectation (of even further ill-treatment), and exposed in public ;---who is a very submarine fire to the salt water of (his) enemies, gaping with the greedy desire to acquire a multitude of various jewels in battle-fields which are decorated with numbers of pearls that are always be sprinkled with the thick blood that trickles down from the foreheads of the elephents of (his) enemies, struck down with the @ushing blows of (his) sharp sword ; --- who has not caused distress by (his) taxes, just as the rising moon does not cause distress by (its) rays ; --- who, like the sea of milk, manifests a wealth of many most excellent jewels ;---who, like Garutmat, is skilful in eradicating the serpents ;---who breaks the seffron-leaves on the cheeks, soft with the collyrium (washed down by the tears) from (their) eyes, of the violated wives of (his) enemies :--whose thoughts are solely given to the establishment and protection of virtuous behaviour ;---
- Who, moreover, is not too much puffed up with satisfaction, (though he is) unweariedly worshipped by mankind, in (respect of his) religious austerity (and) fame (and) secrecy (and) intellect (and) faculty of sight and (beauty of) form resulting from (good) acts done in a former life;—who is reserved, and is decorated with an impenetrable, pure, and complacent countenance;—who, even in the palace of (his) lord, is never at a loss (for words), though he does not talk too much;—who, though

TOTAL MEET THE LETTER WILL a old to toughter to equation a portes find and the track of the state of the state of the root and the state of th Tuesday at the tipuspilous Tivataury, the conscept to neoning six to hereit more enteres of a philosophic ! neighter to distor on one coult fin to elicycone dustrializat char si piliter of street Applies to mot sit mot beloking at the well of (las) thet, which he politically or the cury ideals, social down (terious abdancionalatar oft fortation avail ofur contrate to carbooks in public, the thought are more of the coddess of to a control of tages, nounting, and looking up in markous expect color to Borogo for (disapport-fire toltar neve to) as told nutties , nationer (all) to refer total of othe satisfaction and test of a local accordance to administrate a subspect of original views particulation of accordations fold affices to enclose the bedeenes to entropy wale out the sine third will not made goldeter that books folds and delw plante of (Mas) everion, struct down with the crusting Mays of (Mas) deal, court (alif) of executable beaute for and only---; butte quale rising moon door not come dictarrally (its) report and of allie, mentioned a residence of mentions of the contract of Certainly is skilled in eradicating the sergence per-wis bearing the Cross-leaves on the checks, tolk with the collecter (we dod down by the boore) from (thats) even, of the righted wived of (his) energies :--right to the establishment and protection of Whose thoughts are capity wirthoug belowieur est, gaile tell a dill a bythe fores 005 Wine, hereever, is not tes) meneralistic neurolistic neurolistic in language estatement (as to without (and) conflicted (and programme (into) and (but) voluntum of and one of me (from) north antitinger error (to returned) for was the reserved, and in departured while an investment of the reserved (617) to englar or a chapter to the a control of the could i loss (for month), theyen to duot mos join to

he is thirsty for (the acquisition of) land, is yet exceedingly liberal; --- who, though he is fierce to (his) enemies, is yet mild of aspect ;--who, though he is adorned with majesty, is yet not harsh ; --- who, moreover, is by nature never quite satisfied in accumulating religion in the acquisition of wealth, (and) in (displaying only) mild enger in (spite of all his) power ; --- who is greedy for feme, (but) not for the appropriation of the wealth of others ; --- who is affable in excellent conversations, (but) not in the dallyings of wanton women ;---who has burned with the fire of (his) provess all the heap of cotton that is the race of (his) enemies ;---who has irradiated the ends of the quarters of the world with the mass of (his) feme that is as white as the rocky mountain of snow ; --- (and) who is by nature beautiful ;---16 (He), the illustrious MAHASIVA-TIVARARAJA, --- who is the adopted son of the illustrious NANNADEVA, who was the son of the illustrious INDRABALA, (and) who adorned the LINEAGE OF PAIDU; who has allayed all the troubles of the world with the abundance of his religious merit; who has extracted all thorns with the needle of his wisdom; who is a most devout worshipper of (the god) Vishnu; (and) who meditates on the feet of (his) parents,--being in good health, (and) having done worship to the Brahmans at (the village of) PIMPARIPADRAKA belonging to the PANETHAMA bhukti, issues a command to the residents :---"Be it known to you, that this village is given by Us, with libations of 19 water, on the twelfth lunal day of (the month) Jyeshtha, for the increase of the religious merit of (Our) parents and of Ourself, to the Bhatta Bhavadetta and the Bhatta Haradetta, sons of the Bhatta Gauridatta, of the Bharadvaja gotra and the Vajasaneya-Madhyandina (sakha), --- to be enjoyed as long as the world endures, having the terrible darkness dispelled by the rays of the sum and the moon and the stars; together with (its) hidden treasures and deposits; not to be entered by the regular or the irregular troops; (end) accompanied by (the right of) receiving the daradranaka and all the texes. "Being aware of this, you should dwell in happiness, rendering to them, 24 in a proper manner, (their) share of the enjoyment." And for the guidance of future kings, this is said,--- Those kings who 26 bestow land, enjoy pleasure in heaven; (but) alas! those who confiscate land (that has been given), and (thus) work injury to mankind, fall into hell : bearing in mind these alternatives, and also that fortune (and)

THE RESERVE THE RE the property of the second of the point, on in a comparation of the state o will not the property of the state of the st The second the (step out of pit) at (sec) different to positive topon on a second and (see) and advantage of a few many second to his ties -rown , welsome he about a all orders, trails to deliver his to meet al the set and otherwise money mediate to applicate only of tox (due) complete operage of (als) representative of the papers (als) to out our acts all the resultant and the same all total three and allerest and makes nindress regions old in other post fall open total he came out delic The days of the old off the contract of the co congona sid ni piteme, kulipaditi kypikili nuafrdavi i aft . ez o extensing of the regular out was ; which we applicate on the The space was some of the constitution and the constitution and the to an appear operation and article to contain the officer and their even of purpose, in the teast of the market and (conf) to make IV (con- act) elec in good beed to, (eqs) . with the contraction of the best book at sale a complete the contract of the property of the contract of the of the bar bit of fearup to ensure the test of device of the first dust your of mount of ell and the state of the lateral file and the state of the st original and the least of the contract of the the state of the second of the local bolicons in the second and the second should not the but of anythered to a tubble a montages of their strong tray and a to make miner Annual control of the study (report) framework southers at all and daily got "--- the state or all investigation appealing of the order from the property of the which the contract on the last draw building the plant of the second new dental the Carly Comment and Comment of the State of th

hell: bearing in mind these alternatives, and also that fortune (and)
life are transient, do that which pleases you!" Moreover,—"The reward
of protection ensures a fortunate condition, and of omission to protect,
a state of misfortune; who, indeed, will (willingly) disregard heaven
and obtain hell?"

And they cite on this point the verses that were sung by Vyasa :---Gold 30 is the first offspring of fire ; the earth belongs to (the god) Vishmu; and cows are the daughters of the sun: therefore the three worlds are given by him, who gives gold, and a cow, and land! The giver of land enjoys happiness in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of a grant), and he who assents (to an act of confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell! Land has been given by many kings, commencing with Sagara; who soever at any time possesses the earth, to him belongs, at that time, the reward (of this grant that is now made, if he continue it) ! O Yudhishthira, best of kings, carefully preserve land that has been given, whether by thyself, or by another; (verily) the preservation (of a grant)(is) more meritorious than making a grant; The year 7 of the increasing victorious reign ; (the month) Karttika ; 35 the eighth day, (or in figures) 6.

taken after a more than the property that the same of a more than the . I loss or the martin to the confliction of contract is comment to the contract of arent improved interesting) sets absent, and a contralation of articles ; named (the sky) of spicing square pile; with the publication during our of des referen court our supremir a new site, in gradifying our one awar inbare to work out ! had not con that the policy out of the -allows of that towns montees with not never at combined weigh their . (not describe to the me of) admine the call beat, (described to the call beat, and the call beat to and of protes need and feet ! that of write, to conform now his cut in belonger, wh tight time, the description little heart tempt to now well. occupants of the state of the state of the employed accounty excelerate dether) ; remain which is significant and and daily Louis a talker out adalmation over (alliants a 16) nollarmon the state of the s in carried day, (or in steppe a) ". national old management

ERAN STONE INSCRIPTION OF SAMUDRAGUPTA

OZ DZIMO DILAGOF I A	
(Li	nes 1 to 6, containing the whole of the first verse & ne 1st half of the 2nd, are entirely broken away & lost)
7.	in giving gold /by whom/ Prthu
	and Raghava and other kings /were outshone./
9.	there was SAMUDRAGUPTA, equal to (the gods)
	Dhanada and Antaka in (respectively) pleasure and anger;
	by policy; (and) /by whom/ the whole tribe of
	kings upon the earth was /overthrown/ and reduced to the
	loss of wealth of their sovereignty; —
13.	/Who/, by satisfied by devotion and policy and
	valour, - by the glories, consisting of the consecration
	by sprinkling, &c., that belong to the title 'king',-
	(and) by combined with supreme satisfaction,
	(was) a king whose vigour could not be resisted;—
17.	/By whom/ there was married a virtuous and faithful wife
	(Dattadevi), whose dower was provided by (his) manliness
	and prowess; who was possessed of an abundance of /eleph-
	ants/ and horses and money and grain; who delighted in
	the houses of; (and) who went about in the company
	of many sons and son's sons;—
21.	Whose in the battle (are) kindled with prowess; (whose)

.... very mighty fame is always circling round about; and

whose enemies are terrified, when they think, even in the

intervals of dreaming, of (his) that are vigorous

(The rest of the inscription is broken away and lost.)

25. - in a place in AIRIKINA, the city of his own

27. - when the king said

enjoyment has been set up, for the sake of

in war ;-

augmenting his own fame.

THE REAL PROPERTY AND CONCESSION OF THE PARTY OF THE PART The same with the same of the Carronague Service Ser The later was to be a give the later than the second of the second The same than excellent to the area of the property of the same of and a way and the parties of the parties of a continue the season has an amoreo, the property and and and and the state of t the second the best was at high was about the ready, and which the man will be the source of the con-The set of the set of his or hands of the set of the se the state of the second section in the section in the second section in the sectio The second the second of the letter decision where were the The a stone week and I product in a parties and whose Anolis we The care (als.) 'years Erech ask worth wasn't (cropes and The Mark of the State of the So State of the South of the South Contract of the South Co the beatily and case winds gradules grade area section into the form - y sinds a trois from arrow you as no and a many and the state of the second of th and the state of t ness of the said and the first that the said the SERVICE OF STREET, STR

MATHURA STONE INSCRIPTION OF CHANDRAGUPTA II

- 8. By him who is the son, accepted by him, (and) begotten on the Mahadevi DATTADEVI, of the Maharajadhiraja, /the glorious/ SAMUDRAGUPTA, —
- 1. /Who was the exterminator of all kings; who had no antagonist (of equal power) / in the world; /whose fame was/tasted/by the waters of the four oceans/; who was equal to (the gods) /Dhanada and Varuna and Indra and Antaka/; who was /the very axe/ of (the god) Krtanta; who was the giver of /many/ millions of /lawfully acquired cows/ and gold; /who was the restorer of the Asvamedha sacrifice, that had been long in abeyance/;—
- 5. Who was the son of the son's son of the Maharaja, the illustrious GOPTA; the son's son of /the Maharaja, the illustrious/ GHATOTKACA; (and) the son of the Maharajadhiraja /the glorious CHANDRAGOPTA (I)/, (and) the daughter's son of LICCHAVI, begotten on the Mahadevi KOMARADEVI;—
- 11. /By him, the most devout worshipper of the Divine One, the Maharajadhiraja, the glorious CHANDRAGOPTA (II)/,...

(The rest of the inscription is entirely broken away and lost.)

and the property of the second special contraction of the contraction and con The state of the s the ball that a state of the Archestal American State of the Architecture a new tells of highest or stage and the courses only tell resource A PARCE AND A COURT OFF A STREET AND A SECRETARY (SECOND DOC) OF THE SHAPE STREET THE GOVERNORS TO ASSESSED THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY Days to our bully words will discuss a comparison to your 1.30 year. the state of adoption were that the termination will gave don't allow and afficiently one has not a little pro-to-make only and one the city of the series are the electric and a Atomb production. subjected to to not the (new) to supering the topolities. Armonitem and Complete (a) and the contract of A STREET, STRE THE PARTY OF THE P The state of the second section of the second secon And the second s

- 1. /Perfection has been attained/ I The son of the Maharajadhi-raja, the glorious SAMODRAGUPTA, who was the exterminator
- of all kings; who had no antagonist (of equal power) in the world; whose fame was tasted by the waters of the four oceans; who was equal to (the gods) Dhanada and Varuna and Indra and Antaka; who was the very axe of (the god) Krtanta; who was the giver of many millions of lawfully acquired rows and gold; who was the restorer of the Asvamedha sacrifice, that had been long in abeyance; who was the son of the son's son of the Maharaja, the illustrious GUPTA; who was the son's son of the Maharaja, the illustrious GHATOTKACA; (and) who was the son of the Maharajadhiraja, the glorious CHANDRAGUPTA (I), (and) thevdaughter's son of LICCHAVI, begotten on the Mahadevi KOMARADEVI, —
- 4. (was) the most devout worshipper of the Divine One, the Maharajadhiraja, the glorious CHANDRAGUPTA (II), who was accepted by him; who was begotten on the Mahadevi DATTA-DEVI; (and) who was himself without an antagonist (of equal power).
- 5. His son (was) the most devout worshipper of the Divine
 One, the Maharajadhiraja, the glorious KUMARAGUPTA, who m
 meditated on his feet, (and) who was begotten on the Mahadevi DHRUVADEVI.
- 6. The son of him, the king, who was renowned for the innate power of (his) mighty intellect (and) whose fame was great, (is) this (present) king, by name SKANDAGUPTA, who possesses great glory; who subsisted (like a bee) on the wide-spreading water-lilies which were the feet of (his) father; whose fame is spread far and wide; who is amply endowed with the strength of arm in the world; who is the most eminent hero in the lineage of the GUPTAS; who great splendour is spread far and wide; by whom, practising (good) behaviour, the conduct of those who perform good actions is not obstructed; who is spotless soul; (and) who is well disciplinated; who is spotless soul; (and) who is well disciplinated.

. Descript to the observation (see) . (I) Altich. Land The state of the s One, the Meneral Charles, the girliette Michael one of Mark was a le part i car (and) des least pages (and) se revage

- ined in the understansing of musical keya (?) :-
- 8. By whom, having, with daily intense application, step by step attained his object by means of good behaviour and strength and politic conduct, instruction in the art of disposition (of resources) was acquired, (and) was employed as the means of (subduing his) enemies who had put themselves forward in the desire for conquest that was so highly welcome (to them):—
- 10. By whom, when he prepared himself to restore the fallen fortunes of (his) family, a (whole) night was spent on a couch that was the bare earth; and then, having conquered the PUSHYAMITRAS, who had developed great power and wealth, he placed (his) left foot on a foot-stool which was the king (of that tribe himself) —
- 11. The resplendent behaviour of whom, possessed of spotless fame, inherent, /but increased/ by and patience and heroism which are emphatically unequalled, (and) which destroy the efficacy of the weapons (of his enemies), is sung in every region by happy men, even down to the children:—
- 12. Who, when his father had attained the skies, conquered (his) enemies by the strength of (his) arm, and established again the ruined fortunes of (his) lineage; and then, crying "the victory has been achieved", betook himself to (his) mother, whose eyes were full of tears from joy, just as Krsna, when he had slain (his) enemies, betook himself to (his mother) Devaki;—
- 14. Who, with his own armies, established (again) (his)
 lineage that had been made to totter, (and) with
 his two arms subjugated the earth, (and) shewed mercy to
 the conquered peoples in distress, (but) has become neither
 proud nor arrogant, though his glory is increasing day hy
 day; (and) whom the bards raise to distinction with (their)
 songs and praises!
- 15. By whose two arms the earth was shaken, when he, the creator (of a disturbance like that) of a terrible whirl-

Contract The Contract The state of the section of the sect the second section of control and contests of the the material - produce to the south and the same of the state of the same and the The Mark Sold agreemed high reason and set bearing sev Sala management of the page of the later of the or the same appear (four) I willist (set) to even of Character of the contract of t to reach desired the solvent of desired the real solvent of the so THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH to a transfer of the street of the same of the late of the same of the sa LAND WEST TEACH TO COUNTY STORE SALE STORE (D. M.) the second constitutes and the second AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF

itself noticed in (their) ears.

- 17. (saying to himself that) an image of some kind or other /should be made/, he, the very celebrated one, made this image of that (famous) (god) Sarngin, /to endure as long as the moon and stars may last/. And, having here installed this (god), he, whose commands are well-established, has allotted this village (to the idol), in order to increase the religious merit of (his) father.
- 19. Accordingly, this image of the Divine One, and (this village) which has been here agreed to, both of these, he, the pious-minded one, has assigned for (the increase of) the religious merit of (his) father.

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- Victorious is Siva, the source of bliss, the destroyer 1. of the demon Tripura; the soul of all beings, in whose heart the mind-born (Cupid) did not find room, though a woman (Parvati) forms one half of his body; whom the ascetics, who have suppressed their passions and destroyed the mass of darkness (of ignorance), contemplate, and who is t the cause of the Gods that bring about the manifestation, the destruction and maintenance of the world.
- 2. May the body of the enemy of Andhaka (Siva) grant you an eternal abode - (the body) which has sleek serpents on it, which bears on the forehead the thin digit of the moon, which dispels darkness, which renders brown the shining row of skulls by the lustre radiating from his eyes, and which wears a lion-skin reddened by the lustre of the gems on the hoods of the serpents.
- 3. The king Asvapati got from Vaivasvata (Yama) one hundred sons, conspicuous by their virtues; from them were descended the Mukhara princes, who vanquished their enemies and c checked the cause of evil,
- 4. Among them king Harivarman was the first, born for the welfare of the earth, who became known by the name of Jvalamukha (or flame-faced) as he was honoured by the foes who were struck with terror when they saw his face reddened on account of the flush of fire of anger at the time of war, and as his splendour destroyed the wealth of the enemy and his fame pervaded the interspaces of all the quarters.
- 5. Whose name was worthy of being praised and whose lovely excellent fame filled the worlds, while he remained, for the perpetuation of the moral laws in the world, on the path of virtue and discrimination like Manu.
- 6. Like the moon from the ocean, king Adityavarman was born from him, by getting whom the Creator obtained, as it were, the full result of his laying down the regulations of right conduct for the four castes and stages of life. 7. When fire was kindled during his sacrificial performances,

AND BEEFE THE CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE P wells of entropy like the form the construct notice the figure A STREET, SHIPL WITH THE MEN OF SHIPS THE STREET VIRGINIA and herica, hard and the real and the court (thereast) armin des representations and construct a special depresentations when other females the car were continued to a common and the continued to a conthe trade and short that they bear to seems one. .altice ser he stillhed but the sould be. the professional (party) symptoms to depose and to depos our deer or The rest was produced to the desire (special out) and desired to the state the control to style that one produced one no start make all intelligent that appear exemples density securities alleged, in the we old the second with him is a second of the property of the property of the second o THE THE PARTY OF THE STREET SEED TO LONDON THE STREET STREET, the matter of the most properly among the property was a property of the prope or the michage princess for ventalization their enactor of the the second section of the second section of the second sections. There are not made and the state of the stat PERFORMANCE COMMINES OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON OF THE PERS solve the contract of the second out on the format and any amount the transport to its that were worth think notices to be improved to see the to say a sea or record to past be read and to amount the second property of the second property of the property of the second THE ROLL OF THE PARTY OF THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE to the second two at the second tell party between the designation of the contract of the cont the same and service and the s The state of the s A CONTRACT DE PORT DE LA CONTRACTION DEL CONTRACTION DE LA CONTRAC

- the volume of smoke, black like pitch darkness, rising from all sides and increased through the tossing and whirling produced by the wind in the sky, made the crowds of peacocks noisy, as they mistook it for a large cloud.
- 8. For the attainment of martial glory he caused the birth of the king Isvaravarman, whose soul was pure and who invoked Indra (the enemy of Vrtra) in many a sacrifice. In the pursuit of virtue other kings with all their effort were not able to equal him, whose (pious) conduct had uprooted the character of the Kali age and who possessed glory equal to that of Yayati.
- 9. Qualifying his high bravery with political wisdom, his friendship by straightforwardness, his lofty ambition by his noble descent, his liberality by fit recipients, his greatness of wealth by modesty, his youth by self-restraint, his speech by truthfulness, his manner of life by the injunctions of the Sruti, and his high prosperity by humblemess, he never felt tired in the world, though it was immerged in the darkness of the Kali age.
- 10. At whose sacrifices, when the round of the quarters was overlaid with the smoke which arose from the fire kindled constantly in accordance with the canons, and which was darkblue in appearance like the streaks of collyrium, the nultitudes of peacocks became noisy, their minds becoming maddened by the mistaken idea that the rainy season, having a line
 of clouds bending low on account of the weight of the fresh
 water, had set in.
- is born from the Creator, as the beautiful Kaustubha jewel, having a lovely lustre excelling the rays of the moon, came out of the Milk Ocean, the illustrious king I sanavarman was born of him, being the stronger abode of greatness, maintainer of stability amongst the beings, and a resplendent moon in the sky of the circle of princes.
- 12. By whom, as by the rising sun, the world, which was sunk in the darkness of the Kali age, where the paths of virtue were

ment the property and the second to the seco on a personal transfer of the contract towns and the contract the THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PERSON OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. THE PROPERTY AND ASSESSED TO SEE ASSESSED. the use is the parent of recent to interest to development out the the same of the sa AND THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF COLUMN TO SERVE ON A STREET the name of the same of the sa The state of the s · Other the section of the private that a life self- the the state of the s or the the soldier was an increase and the increase and the set of the contract of the contrac a plantage amongston to different our court concernings at cold the second in the second second in coord The state of the second control of the second secon Line of the contraction applied the tentor of the contraction of the c and the desired the country of the country and more more as the supplied to the state and partitions expect the period a supplying the state of your growniance and exclusive with our waste a line out to the the same of a special of the factors and the gradient property in the factor of the same o and the contract of the state o A local term of the second of Course of the 19th and the course of the cou

lustre of the water-lilies in the form of the foes, illuminating the collection of lotus-like faces of his friends, and being possessed of abundant majestic splendour. 13. Who, being victorious and having princes bending at his feet, occupied the throne after conquering the lord of the ANDHRAS, who had thousands of three-fold rutting elephants, after vanquishing in battle the SULIKAS, who had an army of large number of galloping horses, and after causing the GAUDAS, living on the seashore, in future to remain within their proper realm. 14. The victorious one, whose watches can only be determined by means of the water-clock, as if it were at night, the world being encompassed in darkness and bewildered as to the beginning, the middle or end of the day on account of the dust which rises from the earth rent asunder by the agitation caused by the marches of his ocean-like armies on their expeditions, screens the lustre of the sun's orb and pervades the quarters. 15. By whom the earth was upheld firmly by his/virtues like a like a leaking boat held up by means of hundreds of ropes fastened on all sides, as it was sinking below into the abysmal of the earth's bowels, being tossed by the storms of Kali. 16. Whose foes gave up their lives in the sacrifices of battlefields, when hit by his arrows shot from his bow fully drawn by his arms, which was callous with the scars caused by the strokes of the bowstring. When this king was ruling the earth the three Vedas were, so to speak, born afresh. From him the illustrious SURYAVARMAN was born, who dispelled the darkness caused by the prevalence of Kali Age. 17. Who, possessing youth that is charming and dear to the whole world, like the new moon, and being calm and having his mind devoted to the study of the Sastras attained the highest pro ficiency in fine arts; to whom wealth, fame, learning and other Muses resort to as if in emulation like loving women in

consequently obscured, was again set to work, he being a

benefactor of the world, possessing majesty to eclipse the

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A CHARLES WAS ARREST AND A CASE WAS ASSESSED FOR PROPERTY OF THE PARTY The sould be to will be the first the sould be the sould Constitute the second of the second of the second s White Principle of the Transfer and the interestable and the The section of an end of the section of an en A SECURITY OF THE SECURITY OF THE SECURITY OF THE SECURITY SECURIT The last the second burning and second secon the trade of the property of the property of the special section of the section o THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O The second second factor and second second second second second second A THE REST OF A SECURE OF A CONTROL OF A POST OFF A SECURE OF A SECURITIES AS A SE the same of the sa ye dan senden ov the one organical areas and evolution or The same of the sa The was it we becautived the Passess at his property of ned at a constant of the constant that the same again to the SALESAN ELECT HE MUSELSON DE THE SECURE OF T well would be be the best of the state of th THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T and the reason of the two states of the sale and the sale that to describe at least watch to the countries are THE LINE I THE STREET WAS THE THE THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY BOAT TO STREET PLOTE BUILD HOLD IN MADE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY TO DESIGN the same than our acts shall be and the same acts of The sale of the same and a sale of the court of the sale of the sa the appear Paris County of the spirit of the spirit Street, St the property of the second second to the second second second second the party with the black what between the days that any angelow the party of Justine services with the service of A CANADA SE AL COMO DE LA CANADA DEL CANADA DE LA CANADA DEL CANADA DE LA CANADA DEL CANADA DE LA CANADA DEL CANADA DE LA CANADA DEL CANADA

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the world highly attached to a cherished lover.

18. So long virtuous conduct had forcibly to bow down before the Kali, so long the arrows of Cupid were capable of wounding the bodies of the fair sex, and so long did the goddess of wealth give up taking refuge with others, whereby she had to fear sudden breakdowns, as the Creator did not bring forth his body, pleasing to the mankind.

Or,

As long as the Creator had not brought into manifestation his corporeal form that fascinated the mankind, good conduct had to bow perforce before the wide-spread prevalence of Kali, the arrows of the mind-born (Cupid) continued their assault on the bodies of lovely women, and the goddess of wealth (Royalty) had given up the fear of sudden seizure by others.

- 19. Who dragged forth by means of his arm, which was surrounded by the streak of lustre of his glittering sword, the Riches of hostile lands, whose eyes began to roll with the dread of the seizure of their breasts, and pressed them close to his hard bosom, as a lover would press/his sweet-heart whose mind he knows and causes her to give up the thought of taking recourse to other men.
- 20. By him, who used to raise those that were low (or submissive), seeing, while he had gone on hunting, a dilapidated temple of the slayer of Andhaka (Siva), it was raised according to his wish and made amnormament of the earth, resplendent like the moon and known by the name of Ksemesvara (the Lord of Bliss).
- 21. When six hundred autumns increased by eleven had passed while the illustrious ISANAVARMAN, who had crushed his enemies, was the lord of the earth,
- empty cloud, was (re-) constructed at the time when the clouds, having the lustre of the wild buffalo and having rainbows stuck to their borders, stretch a canopyover the quarters, with shining and extensive lightnings, thundering deep and continuously, and where the winds blow on all sides, shaking the Neepa trees with their branches bent low on account of the wealth of new flowers.

 23. Ravisanti, the son of Kumarasanti, resident of Garggarakata,
- 23. Ravisanti, the son of Kumarasatiout of regard for the king.

 composed the preceding prasasti out of regard for the king.

 It was engraved by Wihi ravarman.

Maria de la companya del la companya de la companya the state of property of the property of the state of the A COMPANY OF THE PERSON WEST AND THE WORLD BY THE SECOND S the state of the s and the second of the contract of the second of the The second of th The second of th TO DESCRIPT AND SECURE AND SECURE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS. the party speak to the Charle with Exercit belief wheat & second, the said and the said the said of the said and the said a so taken participa a contactor to gate our at their contact il. have sty bundles satisfacted bundles and the month of which was an additional to added one and year. THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. Commence of the Control of the Contr and the state of authority was sub- common to be a sub-

- 1. This lake SUDARSANA, from GIRINAGARA, even ... so well joined in construction as to rival the spur of a mountain, because all its embankments are strong, in breadth, length and height, constructed without gaps as they are of stone, clay furnished with an artificial dam, and with well provided conduits, drains and means to guard against foul matter three sections by and other favours is now in an excellent condition.
- 3. This same (lake) on the first of the dark half of Margasirsa in the 72nd year of the king Mahaksatrapa Rudradaman whose name is repeated by (i.e. is favourite with) the venerable, the son of the king, the Ksatrapa JAYADAMAN, (and) son's son of the king Mahaksatrapa Lord CASTANA, the mentioning of whose name is auspicious when by the clouds pouring with rain the earth had become converted as it were into one (big) ocean, by the excessively swollen floods of the SUVARNASIKATA, PALASINI and ather streams of mount ORJAYAT the dam though proper precautions (were taken), the water -- churned by a storm which, of a most tremendous fury befitting the end of a mundane period, tore down hill-tops, trees, banks, turrets, upper storeys, gates and raised places of shelter -- scattered, broke into pieces, /tore apart/ ..., -- with stones, trees, bushes and creeping plants scattered about, was thus laid open down to the bottom of the river :-
- 7. By a breach 420 cubits long, just as many broad, (and) 75 cubits deep, all the water escaped, so that (the lake), almost like a sandy desert, (became) extremely ugly (to look at).
- 8. ... for the sake of ... ordered to be made by the Vaisya PUSYAGUPTA, the provincial governor of the MADRYA king CANDRA-GUPTA; adorned with conduits for ASOKA, the MADRYA, by the YAVANA king TUSASPHA while governing; and by the conduit ordered to be made by him, constructed in a manner worthy of a king (and) seen in that breach, the extensive dam
- 9. he who, because from the womb he was distinguished by the possession of undisturbed consummate Royal Fortune, was reserted

the second display to the same no consultations in the second to the color of the color of the color of the color THE THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART

(98) to by all castes and chosen their lord to protect them; who made, and is true to, the vow of the latest breath of his life to abstain from slaying men, except in battle; who (showed) compassion not failing to deal blows to equal antagonists meeting him face to face; who grants protection of life to people repairing to him of their own accord and those prostrating themselves before him; who is the lord of the whole of eastern and western AKARAVANTI, the ANOPA country, ANARTA, SURASTRA, SVABHRA, MARU, KACCHA, SINDHU-SAUVIRA, KOKURA, APARANTA, NISADA and other territories gained by his own valour, the towns, marts and rural parts of which are never troubled by robbers, snakes, wild beasts, diseases and the like, while all subjects are attached to him, (and) where through his might the objects of /religion/, wealth and pleasure(are duly attained); who by force destroyed the YAUDHEYAS who were loath to submit, rendered proud as they were by having manifested their title of heroes among all Ksatriyas; who obtained good report because he, in spite of having twice in fair fight completely defeated SATAKARNI, the lord of DAKSINAPATHA, on account of the nearness of their connection did not destroy him ; who (attained) victory who reinstates deposed kings; who by the right raising of his hand has earned the strong attachment of Dharma; who has attained wide fame by studying and remembering, by the knowledge and practice of grammar, music, logic and other great sciences; who the management of horses, elephants and chariots, (the use of) sword and shield, pugilistic combat and other the acts of quickness and efficiency of opposing forces; who day by day is in the habit of bestowing presents and honours and eschewing disrespectful treatment; who is bounteous; whose treasury by the tributes, tolls and shares r rightfully obtained overflows with an accumulation of gold, silver, diamonds, beryl stones and (other) precious things; who prose and verse, which are clear, agreeable, sweet, charming, beautiful, excelling by the proper use of words and adorned; whose beautiful frame owns the most excellent marks a and signs, such as (aus picious) length, dimension and height, voice, gait, colour, vigour and strength; who himself has

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THE COMPANY OF THE PARTY AND THE PARTY OF TH The latest september 12 minutes that I the State of the latest and THE RESERVE AND THE RESERVE TO THE R Contract (Sideout) and (Sec) This is plant out their the and an applicable like the forest late the sine sine sine the the residence of the property such sections ment of the first that the second of the first the described the section of the section MANAGER PROPERTY OF SERVICE (NO.) (MANAGER) with the second the second to the self-than a time to a second to the same of the second of the comment (at the period), her the sale, seat and the court of the party and the first total and the court of t the sear to be better that the best of the A CONTRACTOR SERVICE STREET, AND STREET, SERVICE STREET, STREE The second secon A STATE OF THE STA LANGE TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF

VALABHI COPPER-PLATE OF DHARASENA II

Hail ! From the victorious camp located at BHADRAPATTANA,—
(there was) the illustrious Senapati BHATARKA, a most devout
worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara of (the family of) the MAITRAKAS, who had by force bowed down (their) enemies; who (BHATARKA)
was possessed of glory acquired in a hundred battles fought with
the large circle of the enemies of incomparable power; who had
acquired the goddess of Royalty through the army consisting of
the hereditory (maula), mercenary (bhrta), allied (mitra) and
guild (Sreni) soldiers who had been kept under control by his
valour and whose attachment was secured by means of gifts, honorable treatment and straightforwardness.

- Fis son, whose head was purified by being bowed down in the red dust of his feet, (was) the illustrious Senapati DHARASENA (I), a most devout worshipper of the god Mahesvara the rays of the lines of the nails of whose feet diffused themselves among the lustre of the jewels in the locks of the hair of (his) enemies when they bowed down with (their) heads (before him); whose greatness lay in the sustenance of the poor, the helpless and the feeble.
- 8. His younger brother, whose spotless jewel (in the lock of his hair) was made more lustrous by performing obeisance to (his) feet, (was) the illustrious Maharaja DRONASIMHA, a most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara, who had as (his) law the rules and ordinances instituted by Manu and other (sages); who like king Dharma adhered to the path of the maintenance of perfect justness, whose installation in the Royalty by sprinkling was performed by the paramount master in person, the sole lord of the circumference of the whole earth; (and) the glory of whose royalty was purified by (his) great liberality.
- 12. His younger brother (was) the illustrious Maharaja DHRUVA-SENA (I) a most devout worshipper of the god Visnu (Bhagavan) who was victorious, by himself alone, through the prowess of the strength of his own arm, over the troops of the array of the elephants of (his) enemies like the lion; who was the asylum of those who sought for protection; who was the teacher of the

THE WORLD REPORT OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON. design in prolifer board and depended to any The sid of the value of sid to reference down same ! . It the property and the survey of hedraldent elements to be so let and and the a small and the first of brightness among that gold, one desired to be the terms of the terms of the second of the second the war neglected to the country of the second sea and and the second section of the second section of the second section and the second section sections and the second section section sections and the second section sections and the second sections are sections as the second section section section sections and the second section sections are sections as the second section sect and the property of the state of the fact of the state of the same of the s CHANGE OF THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART real meaning of the scriptures; (and) who like the kalpa tree granted the enjoyments of fruits of their desires as they wished of (his) friends and favourites.

- 16. His younger brother, whose sins were all washed away by doing obelsance to the water-lilies of his feet, (was) the illustrious Maharaja DHARAPATTA, a most devout worshipper of the Sun, by the water of whose very pure actions all the stains of the Kali Age were washed away; (and) who forcibly conquered the renowned greatness of the ranks of (his) enemies.
- 19. His son, who acquired an increase of religious merit by doing service to his feet, (was) the illustrious Maharaja GUHASENA, a most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahesvara, who (even) from childhood wielded the sword (as it were) his second arm; the test of whose strength was manifested by striking the temples of the rutting elephants of (his) foes; who had the r rays of the lines of the nails of (his) left foot interspersed with the lustre of jewels in the locks of hair of his enemies who were made to bow down by his prowess; whose title of Rajan (king) was befitting as he pleased (ranjita) the hearts of his people by properly protecting them according to the ways prescribed by all the traditionary laws (smrtis); who in beauty, lustre, stability, profundity, wisdom and wealth, surpassed (respectively) (the god) Smara (Cupid), the moon, the king of mountains (Himalaya), the ocean, the preceptor of the gods (Brhaspati) and Dhanesa (Kubera); who through being intent upon giving freedom from fear to those who came for protection, disregarded all the fruit of his action as if it were a straw; (and) who was as it were the personified joy of the circumference of the whole earth.

His son, whose sins have been all washed away by the torrent of the waters of (the river) Ganga which was flowing (as it were) from the diffusion of the rays of the nails of his feet; whose enjoyments and wealth consisted of the sustemance of a hundred thousand favourites; who is resorted to, as if from a desire of his beauty, by the virtuous qualities of an inviting kind (?); who has astonished all archers by (his)

The second of the second second to the second With the same of the same to the same of t The state of the property of the state of th THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS STATE OF THE PERSON STATES OF THE PERSON OF TH A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR IV. TO THE THE THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY the second problem of the party of the party of the or well the second commended the part of the part of the contract the property of the property of the party of with the court of the contract and the paper again a second party med the of their stop as p The series and the proof of the proof of the design of the series of the THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF with the area with the contract the property of the second of the second second second second second second second A Company (the good access (the stay of CONTRACTOR (TEMPORAL), CONTRACTOR SERVICE SERV A State of the second s the state of the s the state of the second section of the second section is the second section. AND THE REAL PROPERTY AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE the second section of the second section will be second A REAL PROPERTY AND ARRESTS OF THE PROPERTY AND ARRESTS OF THE PARTY O A RESIDENCE TO A PROPERTY OF THE SECOND PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF and the state of t A CANADA AND THE PARTY OF A PARTY AND A STREET, THE PARTY OF THE PARTY The last the second sec A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE Land To work and the land that the sale of the sale of

innate strength and special training, who is the preserver of religious grants bestowed by former kings; who averts calamities that would afflict (his) subjects; who is the exponent of (the condition of being) the one (joint) habitation of wealth and learning; whose valour is skilful in the enjoyment of the goddess of fortune of the compact ranks of (his) enemies; (and) who possesses a spotless princely glory, acquired by valour—the illustrious Mahasamanta Maharaja (DHARASEMA) (II) a most devout worshipper of Mahesvara, being in goos health, issues a command to all his own (officers) Ayuktaka, Drangika, Mahattara, Chata, Bhata, Saulkika, Dhruvadhikarnika, Visayapati, Rajasthaniya, Uparika, Kumaramatya, Hastyasvarohas and others, according as they are concerned—

"Be it known to you, that, for the purpose of increasing the religious merit of my parents, and for own attainment of the desired reward in this world and in the next -- these are given by me, with libations of water in accordance with the rule of bhimi-cchidra, as gifts and to endure for the same time with the moon, the sun, the ocean, the rivers and the earth, two villages -- (one) MAHESVARADASENAKA, in the Aharani of HASTAVAPRA, and (the other) DEVABRADRIPALLIKA in the Sthali of DHARAKHETA -- accompanied by (the privileges of) Udranga, Uparikara, Vatabhuta-pratyaya, Dhanya-bhaga-bhoga-hiranya-deya, Utpadyamana-vistika, Dasaparadha and by the privilege that it is not to be meddled with by any of the king's people, for the purpose of providing for the articles -- flowers, incense, sandal-wood paste, light and oil and others -- of worship of the divine Buddhas, in the monastery of the venerable Bappa, built by Acarya Bhadanta Sthiramati in VALABHI, and for providing clothing, food, lodging and medicine in sickliness of the Sangha of the venerable Bhiksus, come from various quarters, and for the purpose of repairing the broken parts of monastery. 24. Wherefore, no one should behave so as to cause obstruction to the villages in enjoying it, cultivating it, causing it to be cultivated, or assigning it (to another) in accordance with the proper conditions of a grant to the good of the monastery.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF A SEA COMMENT OF THE PARTY WAS TO BE THE OWNER OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR which will be the bear of the set to the introduction of the said to the said to describe and) of the state was at the state of the state o The second of the second temperature of the second to second . The world of the state of the A PERSON OF PROPERTY OF THE OF THE OF THE OF The second of the second second of the secon over expense to him to be represented the contract of the least of the - Deficiency of the following of the property The state of the s Salon as Mark Translation (ent) -- Septilly ove LATERATURE CONTINUES OF THE months (1 Manual Ville eve) of the man quebook -- Aleks and Transpara, Vacation of the Committee of I was a fine to the world out to home on of the The party of the second and the second of th will a be a line resident property and a supply and miles and a first first following the prime our la beginn and Andrew to a state of the first that the first the first

And this our gift should be assented to and preserved by future good kings, born in our lineage or by others, bearing in mind that riches do not endure for ever, that the life of man is uncertain, and that the reward of a gift of land belongs in common (both to him who makes it and to him who continues it). And he shall become invested with (the guilt of) the five great sins, together with the minor sins, who may confiscate this (grant), or assent to its confiscation. And it has been said by the venerable Vyasa, the arranger of the Vedas :-V. 1. The giver of land abides in heaven for sixty thousand years; (but) the confiscator (of a grant) and he who assents (to an act of confiscation), shall dwell for the same number of years in hell. V. 2. The earth has been enjoyed by many kings

commencing with bagara; who so ever at any time possesses the earth, to him belongs, at that time, the reward (of this grant that is now made, if he continues it ! V. 3. Those who confiscate a grant of land, are born as black cobras, dwelling in the hollows of dried up trees in forests destitute of water.

V. 4. He who confiscates land granted by himself or by others, incurs the sin of a killer of a hundred thousand cows. V. 5. The chattels, which have been made here into altars of religion by (previous) kings through fear of poverty, (are) like the remains of offerings (to gods) and like food that is vomited; verily, what good man would take them back again? V. 6. indeed having attained to the desirable riches of a king, the (very) abode of the goddess of wealth through having recourse to which (merit) (will leave it?). You should increase those very merits (by which you have attained kingdom) the beneficial course is, indeed, not to he abandoned.

This is the sign-manual of me, the Maharaja, the illustrious DHARASENA, The DUTAKA is SAMANTA SILADITYA. (This Charter) has been written by SKANDAEHATA, the minister of Peace and War and the Chief Secretary. The second day of the dark half of Caitra of the year 269.

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CAMBOJA INSCRIPTION OF THE SON OF BHAVAVARMAN

- 1. Victorious is god Siva (who wears the moon as an ornament), who bears on his head the Ganga whose waves had become curved because of the frowning of Oma and which is white like the garland of
- 2. There was an illustrious king named BHAVAVARMAN, lord of kings, who being difficult to be offended and yet high-souled was, as it were, another Meru which is difficult of access and contains large beasts.
- 3. Whose valour, being born in the Soma lineage as the Moon is always born in the sea, somehow became resplendent/in battle as the lustre of the moon always does in the sea.
- 4. When he had kept under subjection the six internal enemies, which are difficult to curb and which, owing to their having no corporeal form, are beyond the range of the senses, it is needless to speak of (his conquest of) the external enemies.
- He kept for war elephants whose trunks were always wet with the secretion of rut and who thus resembled him, as his hands were always wet with the water poured at the time of making gifts.

 The whome knetse is not skoudedaby others
- others, was irresistible by his enemies as he marched out (for even war). Not so unbearable is the lustre/of the sun rising in the autumn when its glow is not screened by the clouds.
- 7. The dust raised by his army assumed the appearance of powder on the cheeks of the wives of his enemies, though they had cast away their ornaments (in bereavement of their husbands).
- 8. The water in the moat around the city of his enemy was dried up like the mind of the enemy as if it were quaffed up by his soldiers like the Mara wine (?).
- 9. By whose lustre, which enveloped the city (of his enemy) with its refulgence, the ramparts were set on fire as it were once again (though they had been burnt already).
- 10. Having conquered the mountain kings, he extended his dominion so as to reach the sea-shores; thereby he stretched as it nion so as to reach the sea-shores; thereby he stretched as it were, the quarters by the host of his virtues and by his fame sungly the bands.

and the second section of the second section s The same of the work were the play but have the more than all THE RESERVE OF THE RESERVE OF THE BEST OF THE PARTY OF TH Laford Angueros view, as and the latest and the said the said to the cines, and being officeret, wild artifical and the capital NAME OF THE PROPERTY OF STREET AND ASSOCIATED ASSOCIATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA Bouset agast and and to at the tes stay, superior become revisionally help as the A THE PARTY AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF or sales there so this continue of our of the line of a second as the constitutions for any and the second second second second de kaj k day skir glaphanas whose atomic sear shags can a sold a point a particular section of the sold and the sold and the and produce Controlly and an action to come offer they draw again, and TO THE RESIDENCE AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA others, was break this to be extended out of all the warri was primite county that the glow is not as benefit by the crowder will be and a . The cust relied by his largy emitted his explanate of became date. and the absorber of the Market and Sandard and the absorber of the The state of the state of the second of the state of the second of the s the season with the state with entropy of the art and an analysis of the state of t the species of the up when it is not respect to be an end to be an end of the second and the sec with and the angle that the training of the training of the same and the same than a residence time and the court of the superior of the supe and the second and th the four of the latter of the first of the light desired by the second of the second o the substitution of the state o and the second s

- 11. He violated the rules (or the boundaries of the territory) of the families of his enemies to such an extent that their bounds were also transgressed by his valorous deeds.
- 12. The earth girdled with ocean, which he had once conquered by force, was reconquered by him through his quality of forgiveness when he was the overlord.
- 13. Attracted by his majesty, other kings, though unconquered in battle, bow to his lotus-feet, with the tribute of their royalty.
- 14. Thinking that this whole earth was was already conquered by another, he does not rest till he has conquered her up to the shores of the ocean.
- 15. By accumulating sixteen digits the moon attains fulness. But he is never puffed up even after acquiring countless arts.
- 16. It is a maxim of the wise that nobody possesses all the qualities. But he has shown this to be wrong without speaking a word himself.
- 17. That great king had a son who pleased the people like the new moon by his qualities, beauty and other virtues.
- 18. The rays of the jewels in the crests of other kings get coloured by being reflected in the nails of his feet (in the course of bowing) but there is no anger (raga) in the least in his mind.
- 19. When the king had gone to the abode of Siva (i.e. died) and when he (his son) had ascended the throne, the people shed tears simultaneously of grief and joy (at the death of the former and accession of the latter).
- 20. The sun attains ascendance after the agitation caused by the dispersion of darkness. But he got the ambit of the earth peacefully and without any hindrance.
- 21. When he was ready to take up the responsibility of the kingdom in his young years, it appeared as if Kumara (Siva's son)
 had assumed the command of the army of the gods (Maruts).

 22. There was a servant of the two kings, who was (found) pure
 in spite of temptations, who being a fit man was pleased (by

them) with honours, gifts and implicit trust.

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- 23, 24. He got through the favour of both the masters a carriage made of gold having an umbrella which was clean and the inside of which was variegated and the high top of which was made of gold and which was drawn by elephants and horses; he also got much wealth consisting of golden pots and other things.
 - 25. He never got anything that was not enjoyed by his masters -- be it food, garments, carriage or ornaments.
 - 26. He desired to earn great and lasting glory for the cause of his master at the cost of his fragile and paltry life nourished by the sustenance provided by his father.
 - 27. Though closely embraced by Laksmi (Fortune), he, being accustomed to forgiveness and tranquillity, leads the life of sages with a force of habit acquired in early life.
 - 28. Though he had displayed bravery on the battlefield and in renunciation, his trepidation from dishonour and crookedness is flagrant.
 - 29. By pleasing those that are indifferent (?) and by winning over his enemies, he made both the parties accept his friendship because of his rich qualities.
 - 30. Dharma, with one of his feet broken by the powerful Kali, taking his support like that of a big pillar, stood firm as if he had four feet.
 - 31. He treated with contempt the splendour of his body, thinking it to be transient, but he highly valued the glory that arose
 from good reputation and piety and was permanent.
 - 32. The lord of UGRAPURA installed here with great devotion this lingam of Isvara (Siva) under the name of Sri Bhadresvara.
 - 33. Let the sages who worship the god exercise full authority over all commodities worthy of gifts, such as slaves, kine, fields, gold, etc.
 - 34. The brothers, sons and relatives of the donor should not enjoy or exercise authority over the property assigned to the god.

 35. The people who wish to saize what has been granted by the donor with devotion to this god, will go to hell for ever.

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Om. Success. From the victorious military camp stationed at VARDHAMANAKOTI, possessing large boats, elephants and horses ((this Charter is issued). (There was) the illustrious Mahara, a NARAVARDHANA. His son, who meditated on his feet and who was begotten on VAJRINIDEVI, (was) Maharaja RAJYAVARDHANA, a great devotee of the Sun. His son, who meditated on his feet and who was born of APSARODEVI, (was) Maharaja ADITYAVARDHANA, a great devotee of the Sun. His son, who meditated on his feet and was born of MAHASENAGUPTADEVI, (was) Parama-bhattaraka, Maharajadhiraja PRABHAKARAVARDHANA, a great devotee of the Sun, whose fame had crossed the four oceans, who subjected other kings by means of his valour or love, whose power (army) was used in regulating (the system of) castes and stages of life (varnasrama), who like the sun (having only one wheel in the form of the year) removed the sufferings of the subjects (or beings). His son, who meditated on his feet and who was born of YASOMATIDEVI, having unsullied glory, (was) Parama-bhattaraka Maharajadhiraja RAJYAVARDHANA, a great devotee of Sugata (Buddha) and who like Sugata was wholly given to doing good to others, who had covered the whole circle of the earth by the canopy of his pure fame, who contained in himself the essence of the eight guardians of the quarters --Kubera, Varuna, Indra and others --, who satisfied the hearts of the supplicants by granting plenty of wealth and lands acquired by right ways (and) who excelled the lives of the kings who preceded him.

V. 1. Who, having repulsed in the battle the kings like Sri DEVAGUPTA, brought them all simultaneously under control like bad horsed with the lash of a whip, and, uprooting the enemies, conquering the earth and doing what was beneficial to the people, laid down his life in the persistent pursuit of truth in the house of the enemy.

His younger brother, the illustrious Parama-bhattaraka Maharajadhiraja HARSA, a great devotee of Mahesvara, who meditated on his feet, and who like Mahesvara showed compassion towards all beings, issues commands to Kahasamanta, Maharaja, Dussadha,

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pati, Bhata, Cata, servants and others and the inhabitants that had assembled at MARKATASAGARA, situated in the western 'pathaka' and the ANGADIYA 'visaya' in the AHICCHATRA 'bhukti' --

"Be it known to you, that, for the purpose of increasing the religious merit of my father, Parama-bhattaraka Maharajadhiraja PRABHAKARAVARDHANA, of my mother the queen Bhattarika Mahadevi YASOMATIDEVI, and of my revered elder brother, Parana-bhattaraka Maharajadhiraja RAJYAVARDHANA, there is granted by me the abovementioned village, as far as its own boundaries and, as an agrahara according to the rule of the complete gift (pratigraha) and of bhumicchidra, to endure for the same time with the moon, the sun, and the earth, to be enjoyed (lit. to be passed to) by sons and sons' sons and accompanied with the privileges of Udranga, to be free from all taxes from the royal family, and to be excused from all (other) taxes and (quite) separated from the visaya, to the Brahmanas Balacandra and Bhadrasvamin of Bharadvaja gotra and Bahvrea Chandoga sakha. Knowing this, you should agree to this, and the inhabitants with due obedience to our command should hand over to these two (Brahmanas) the dues derived in the usual way from the weighing, surveying, shares, the taxes on the enjoyment and gold, etc. They should, moreover, serve and honour them.

This gift should be assented to by those who follow the noble course of our family and also by others. Charity and the protection of the glory of others (is the) reward of the goddess of wealth, fickle like the lightning or the bubble in water. Men (lit. creatures) should do what is beneficial by actions, mind and speech. This unequalled (way of) acquisition of Dharma is related by HARSA.

The Dutaka here is Mahapramata, Mahasamanta Skandagupta. This is engraved by Isvara, by the order of Mahaksapataladhikrta Mahasamanta Maharaja Bhanu. The first day of the dark half of Kartika of Sam. 22. This is the sign-manual of me, the illustrious Maharaja HARSA.

The second secon The second of the land was but the party for the land of the THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T the property of the second of THE TREE DESIGNATION OF A PARTY SERVICE STREET, WHEN THE PARTY OF THE CONTROL CONTROL CHE TELEVISIONE DE LA PRINCIPA DE LA SELECTION MAN THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY and the following in the state of the state The second state of the second se the the court place and the control of the object of the control o The particular of the editor resolution of the editor of the editor and to september our term to unique it the age to the Control of the Contro the contract the contract of t The transfer of the second a temployed in manage of the said describing to a section of the From the content and the second property of the second second of the second sec or of new terms for stress traversies whiteher said and and the long one the second second to the second secon and payers of the second of the second and the second and the A CHARLES TO SERVED SEE SEE SEEDING SEE WAS SEED FOR SEEDING The same of the supply and the same of the which he becomes an amount transfer the anger (no year) has seen and a good The production of the same and the same place and an arrange of the same and the same of t CANADA CENTRAL DE CONTRAL DE CONTRAL DE CONTRAL LA CONTRAL DE CONT the state of the s The second secon Manager and the second transfer of the second secon And the second s A CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON AND THE P

AIHOLE STONE INSCRIPTION OF PULIKESIN II

- 1. Victorious is the holy Jinendra -- he who is exempt from old age, death and birth -- in the sea of whose knowledge the whole world is comprised like an island.
- 2. And next, long victorious is the immeasurable, wde ocean of the Calukya family, which is the birth-place of jewels of men that are ornaments in the diader of the earth.
- 3. And victorious for very long is <u>Satyasraya</u>, who is bestowing gifts and honours on the brave and on the learned, both together on either, observes not the rule of correspondency of numbers.
- 4. When many members of that family bent on conquest, applied to whom the title of Srivallabha (favourite of Royalty) had at last become appropriate, had passed away,
- 5. there was, of the CALOKYA lineage, a king named JAYASIMHA-VALLABHA, who in battle, where horses, soldiers and elephants, being bewildered fell down under the blows of hundreds of different weapons, and where thousands of frightful headless trunks and of the flashes of the rays of swords were dancing -- by his bravery made Fortune his own, even though she is suspected of fickleness.
- 6. His son was he who was named RANARAGA, of divine dignity, the one master of the earth, whose superhuman nature, even when he was asleep, people knew from the pre-eminence of his form.
- 7. His son was POLIKESIN, who, though endowed with moon's beauty, and though he was Srvallabha (favourite of Fortune), became the husband of VATAPIPORI.
- 8. Whose path in the pursuit of the three objects of life, the kings on earth even now are unable to follow; and bathed by whom with the water of the purificatory rite, when he performed the horse-sacrifice, the earth beamed with splendour.
- 9. His son was KIRTIVARMAN, the night of doom to the NALAS,
 MAURYAS, and KADAMBAS, whose mind, although his thoughts kept aloof
 from others! wives, was attracted by the Fortune of his adversaries
 from others! wives, was attracted by the Fortune of his adversaries
 10. Who, having secured the glory of victory by his valour in

war, being a scent-elephant of a king, of great strength, at once completely broke down the multitude of the broad KADAMBA trees --

APPENDED THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE The part of the part of the second They will be the season with the contract of the tenth of tenth of the tenth of the tenth of the tenth of tenth of tenth of tenth of tenth of tenth The second of the second of the second of the second of the THE RESERVED TO SELECT STREET, The state of the second state of the second state of the second s · againgto file per a file better the file of the period o THE RESIDENCE OF THE REAL PROPERTY WITH THE PARTY OF THE The same fields a commence of the ST THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P THE RESERVE OF THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF and the party of t which a decap cure of the amount, o. o. agreet into the analysis of the analysis The state of the contract of the second of t The second of the seminated by the property of the second THE COURSE OF THE PARTY OF THE the same of the sa The state of the s THE RESERVED TO A SECURITION OF THE PROPERTY O grant with the property of the the second property of the second of the sec THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY Business Court of the second state of the second second The same and on Proceedings of the Property of the Contract of Variable of the second the contraction of the contracti we make the second and the second of the second and the second of the se particular and the second of t THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA

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- 11. When his desire was bent on the domain of the lord of the gods (i.e. when he died), his younger brother MANGALESA became king, who by the sheets of dust of his army of horses, encamped on the shores of the eastern and western seas, stretched a canopy over the quarters.
 - 12. Who, having dispelled the mass of darkness in the form of the elephants of the enemy, with hundreds of lamps in the form of swords emitting radiance, obtained in the house in the form of the battlefield, possession (in marriage) of the damsel in the form of the Fortune of the KALACURIS.
 - 13. And again, when he was desirous of taking the ISLAND of R REVATI, his great army with many bright banners, which had ascended the ramparts, appeared as it was reflected in the water of the g great sea Like Varuna's forces, quickly come there at his command.
 - 14. When his elder brother's son, named POLIKESIN, of a dignity like Nahusa's was coveted by Fortune, and finding his uncle to be jealous of him thereat, had formed the resolution to wander abroad as an exile.
 - That MAMGALESA, whose great strengthbecame on all sides 15. reduced by the application of the powers of good counsel and energy gathered by him (PULIKESIN) abandoned, together with the effort to secure the kingdom for his own son, both his vast kingdom and his life.
 - 16. No sooner his sovereignty was overthrown than the whole w world which was enveloped in the darknessof enemies, received the shining dawn being as though overpowered by the rows of the lustre of his irresistible valour. When indeed does the sky go to be black like a swarm of bees with thundering clouds, in which flashes of lightning are dancing like banners, and the edges of which are a crushed when the violent wind (is blowing) ?
 - 17. When, having found the opportunity, he who was named APPAYIKA and GOVINDA approached with their troops of elephants to conquer the country lying north of the BHAIMARATHI, the one in battle through his armies came to know the taste of fear; while the other at once obtained there the fruit of the service rendered

by him.

THE REAL RESIDENCE AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH The state of the s to the second of the second se There is presented, there are no bound in the case of the state of the case of The second secon The state of the same and the same of the or a second are beginned to construe that the second of the estimated the ACTAL MINE WITH THE SECOND REPORTED AND ASSESSMENT BOOKS THE COLUMN mor part of local terms to describe all antiques of the contractions THE RESIDENCE TO A CONTROL OF STREET STREET, S The state of the state of the species of the specie The case will be wind by a glaster with at tempery one to a vity the bull of the many person that to be a selected to the second on the of a secretary decimal to a secretary of the course one a town or the to be present the bullet by cold and the present of THE RESERVE THE RE AND AND RESOLUTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP washing assault of the partition and all the state and the same and th the real section and the section of erit to their telephone to the contract of the the second to the second the second the consequent design of the particle distribution of the green the second of the seco THE THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE The same of the sa AND A SECURE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. the rest of the same of the later of the same of the s about the second of the second Comparing and the second control of the control of the second of the sec

(111)When he was reducing VANAVASI, which had for a girdle rows 18. of geese sporting on the stage of the high waves of VARADA and which by its wealth rivalled the city of the gods, that fortress on land, having the surface of the earth all around covered with the great ocean of his army, seemed to the looker-on to be at once converted into a fortress in water. Although in former days they had acquired happiness by re-19. nouncing the seven vices, the GANGA and ALUPA lords, being won over by his dignity, were always intoxicated by drinking the nectar of close attendance upon him. In the KONKANAS by the impetuous waves of the forces directed by him, the rising wavelets of pools in the form of the MAURYAS were violently swept away. When, radiant like the destroyer of cities (Siva or Indra), he was subduing PURI, the glory of the western sea, with hundreds of ships in appearance like an array of rutting elephants, the sky, dark blue like a fresh lotus and overspread with an army of thick clouds, resembled the sea, and the sea was like the sky. Subdued by his splendour, the LATAS, MALAVAS and GORJARAS became as it were teachers of (the lesson of) the behaviour of feudatories, subdued by force. HARSA, whose lotus-feet were covered with the rays of the jewels of the diadems of hosts of feudatories prosperous with untold wealth, was by him made to lose his mirth (harsa) in fear, having become loathsome with his rows of lordly elephants fallen in battle. While he was ruling the earth with his vast armies, the 24. neighbourhood of the VINDHYA, rich in the beauty of various sandbanks of the REVA, shone the more by the greatness of its own lustre having to be avoided by his elephants because, as it seemed, they by their bulk rivalled the mountains. Almost equal to Indra, he by means of all the three powers, 25. gathered by him according to rule, and by the collection of his qualities such as nobility of birth and others acquired the sovereignty over the three MAHARASTRAKAS comprising of nine and ninety The KALINGAS. along with the KOSALAS, who were eminent thousand villages. 26.

The transfer of the state of th Language and desire Michigan to Department to produce sheet to in the last of the first that a little was the first that the second of the second of the second of the second The great ocole of the corps of the contract of the contract of donversed since a sociated in a deal . to have the sever real total action the court being the server to the state of the date to determine the state of the state of the state of the state of The second secon the war established the state of the state of the state of the the designation of the property of the property of the terminate of th The transmission of the second close and the rest too service to the telescope to the service to the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract l'addatoriet, sobaleit og forest. I de l'alle et l'estatore descriptions of the distance of the foodstood to remove the A 21 (A rom) so the our word or literature to the literature of the Property of the Control of th the the to describe the even and shops gave, and to come and the same of the same of the same of the same of E What he was to deal of the first of the fi Alter to the same result will the later of the factor of the same than the Company of the second of the s

(112)in the pursuit of the three objects of life because of the proper qualities of their householders, and who could effect the breaking of the pride of other kings, were made to evince signs of fear by (the power of) his army. Hard pressed (pista) by him PISTAPURA became a fortress not difficult of access; but strange to say the ways of Kali age to him were quite inaccessible. Ravaged by him, the water of Kunala, the interior of which was covered with arrays of accoutred elephants coloured with the

blood of men killed with various weapons, became like the cloudcovered sky in which the red evening twilight has risen.

With his six-fols forces, the hereditory troops and others, which raised hundreds of spotless chowries, flags, umbrellas, and darkness by dust, and who churned the enemy elated with the sentiments of heroism and energy, he made the lord of the PALLAVAS who had opposed the rise of his power have his valour concealed behind the ramparts of KANCIPURA, enveloped in the duat of his armies.

When straightaway he strove to conquer the Colas, the KAVERI, who has the excellent fish for her tremulous eyes, had her waters blocked by the causeway formed by his elephants whose rutting secretion was dripping down, and consequently avoided the contact with the ocean.

There he who was the hot-rayed sun to the hoar-frost in the form of the army of the PALLAVAS, caused great prosperity to the COLAS, KERALAS, and PANDYAS.

Whilehe, SATYASRAYA, endowed with the powers of energy, mastery and good counsel, having conquered all the quarters, having dismissed the kings full of honours, having done homage to gods. and Brahmanas, having entered the city of VATAPI, is ruling like one city, this earth which has the dark-blue waters of the surging seas for its moat.

When thirty and three thousand and five years joined with seven hundred years, have passed since the BHARATA WAR to now,

And fifty (and) six and five hundred years of the Saka kings 34. also have gone by in the Kali age;

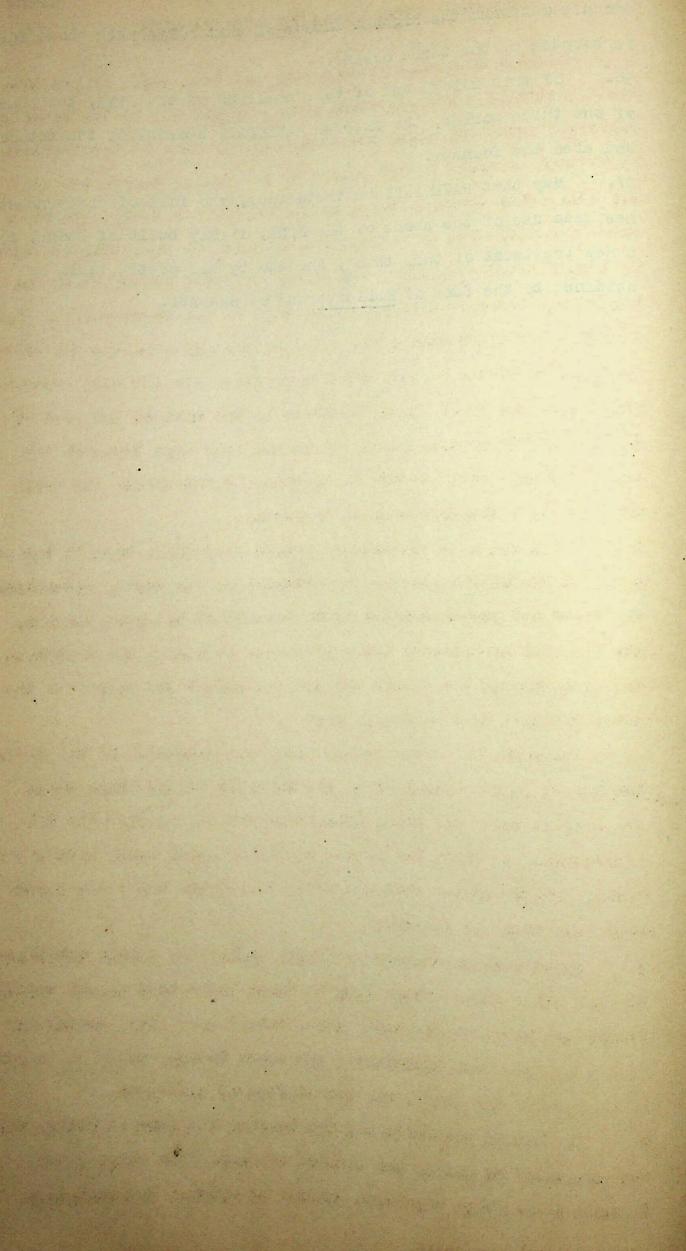
This stone mansion of Jinendra, a mansion of every kind of greatness, has been caused to be built by the talented RAVIKIETI

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who has obtained the highest favour of that SATYASRAYA whose rule is bounded by the three oceans.

- Of this eulogy and of this dwelling of the JINA, the teacher 36. of the three worlds, the blessed RAVIKIRTI himself is the author and also the founder.
- May that RAVIKIRTI be victorious, who full of discernment 37. has made use of the abode of the JINA, firmly built of stone, for a new treatment of this theme, and who by his poetic skill has attained to the fame of Kalidasa and of BHARAVI.



- 1. May (the god) Hari protect you, for whom women of the cowherds entertain a longing think thus -- Happy are in the world the
 celestial beautiful women who attain bliss, when a certain woman
 is touched in sport on her breast by his finger-nails, another by
 her hair being drawn, a third by falling at her feet as he was
 under the influence of passion and a fourth by embracing her neck.
- 2. May the strong arms (bar-like) of Sauri (Visnu) which act like the pillars in upholding the house of the three worlds, which are prepared for checking the force of the unfathomable waterflow in the form of the worldly existence, which are the axes capable of cutting the thick forest of trees in the form of the best of Asuras, puffed up with pride, which are like huge rocks in the ocean lasting (even) at the dissolution of the world, and which are used as a pleasure cushion by Eaksmi.
- 3. There was a celebrated king named APARAJITA, born in the pure ocean of the GUHILA lineage, an ornament of the earth, resembling the round and pure Kaustubha jewel because of his pure conduct, who was paid homage with their foreheads by kings, who destroyed the arrogance of the wicked and vicious people and dispersed the dense darkness by his shining eyes.
- 4. He chose for his chief leader (i.e. the commander of his forces) the son of (a man named) Siva, the Maharaja VARAHASIMHA, whose store of strength was never diminished and who assiled the vile adversaries, as Indra had chosen for his general (god) Siva's son, Skanda, who power and arms are never broken and who rides a peacock (the enemy of serpents).
- Whose fame surrounded by (high) qualities, though established (in other sense though firm by being bound with ropes) spreads itself and moves in quarters, which though sung (lit. taken) by people is free from diminution, and which though white has reddened (i.e. pleased the people on) the surface of the earth.
- 6. His loving housewife was one bearing the name YASOMATI, who was possessed of glory, who checked the mind from going astray.

 In modesty (or high righteous conduct or wisdom) she resembled

(lit. became) Arundhati.

THE YOR SECRETARY POST OF SHEET AND 1 the second to end a second area of the NAMED AND REAL COMPANY TOWNS OFFICE OF THE WORLD the selection of the second could be to descend on compact address and to control the sum actions and season with best of the season sorth THE SOUL OLD CONTRACT PROPERTY SEE SAID TO HOS CITY · Calle Tim Ton tong to oft ! AND THE PARTY OF STATE OF STAT the partie, so their design parties of the parties of the panoth spills sound and the seven has the THE PARTY word throw the land with the section of the section

attached to Sthanu (Immovable) and Rati is overcome with the grief of widowhood (at the death of her husband Cupid). (Thus) the lady

(YASOMATI) being incomparable in the three worlds stood in the fore-front of matrons.

Seeing the goddess of wealth (as fickle) as the twinkling of 8. her own eye, youth and wealth as unsteady as the coloured interval part of a very small wave, she built a firm temple of the god Visnu (enemy of Kaitabha) which would (enable her to) cross the ocean of the worldly existence, full of crocodiles in the form of evil passions.

- The temple of the god Visnu (enemy of the demon Naraka) was built in that season in which autumnal winds bearing drops of water blow high, which throw around the rows of clouds, which shake off the plumage of the peacocks dancing with a low tone under the influence of passion, which (winds) open out the pointed blades of the ketaka trees darkened with the pollen coming out of the burst capsules.
- May the famous temple of (the god) Sauri which is attended to by saluting Brahmanas, who have observed their vows, last so long as the sun's horse having high colours hurt by the points of their hoofs the clouds, the enclosed seas with their unequalled waters do not sweep over the surface of the earth, the regions of Meru mountain resorted to by the celestial beings and fragrant with the blossoms of the Nameru trees.
- (This) mockery of a poem was composed by (a man) named Damodara, the son of Brahmacarin and the grandson of Damodara.
- This preceding eulogy was engraved in a clear way with beau-12. tiful letters by young Yasobhata, son of Vatsa and grandson of Ajita.
- The consecration ceremony of Vasudeva (was performed) on the 13. fifth of the bright half of Margasirsa in the year seven hundred increased by eighteen.

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Epigraphy, the science of deciphering and interpreting ancient writings, is at once the soundest and most eloquent part of archaeology which, for its function of revealing a nation's past through antiquarian remains, divides itself into various compartments, each requiring an expert treatment. Epigraphy, again, is not a mere linguist's job. An epigraphist has not only to master different old scripts, but has also very often to grapple with terms and phrases to understand which the current dictionaries and grammars prove of no avail. Besides, he is occasionally called upon to deal with an epigraph which happens to be composed in a now defunct language, not to speak of its strange script — a real hard nut to crack, a trial of his patience and perseverance!

A distinction is usually made between an epigraph and a manuscript. Commonly speaking, an epigraph is engraved on metal, stone or some other hard material, while a manuscript is written on paper, bank, leaf, or the like. But the real distinction lies in the fact that a manuscript is a copy, may be a hundredth copy in succession, of the original, whereas an epigraph is an old writing in the original itself. That is why the encient documents, written in ink on wooden tablets, pieces of leather, birch-bank, etc., exhumed along with other antiquities from the sandy deserts of Chinese Turkistan, rank as inscriptions and not as mere manuscripts. Manuscripts, however old, normally remain outside the pale of epigraphy.

In India, epigraphy has proved the mainstay for the reconstruction of our past history. Our literary and traditional
sources, though plentiful, are not always dependable, because
they contain more fiction than facts. Of annals or chronicles
we have very little. These defects are made good by epigraphy.
And we are lucky inasmuch as the stock of our epigraphical is
material is almost inexhaustible. The number of inscriptions
already discovered runs into many thousands. This wealth is
constantly increasing by the addition of hundreds of fresh

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CANDRAGUPTA II

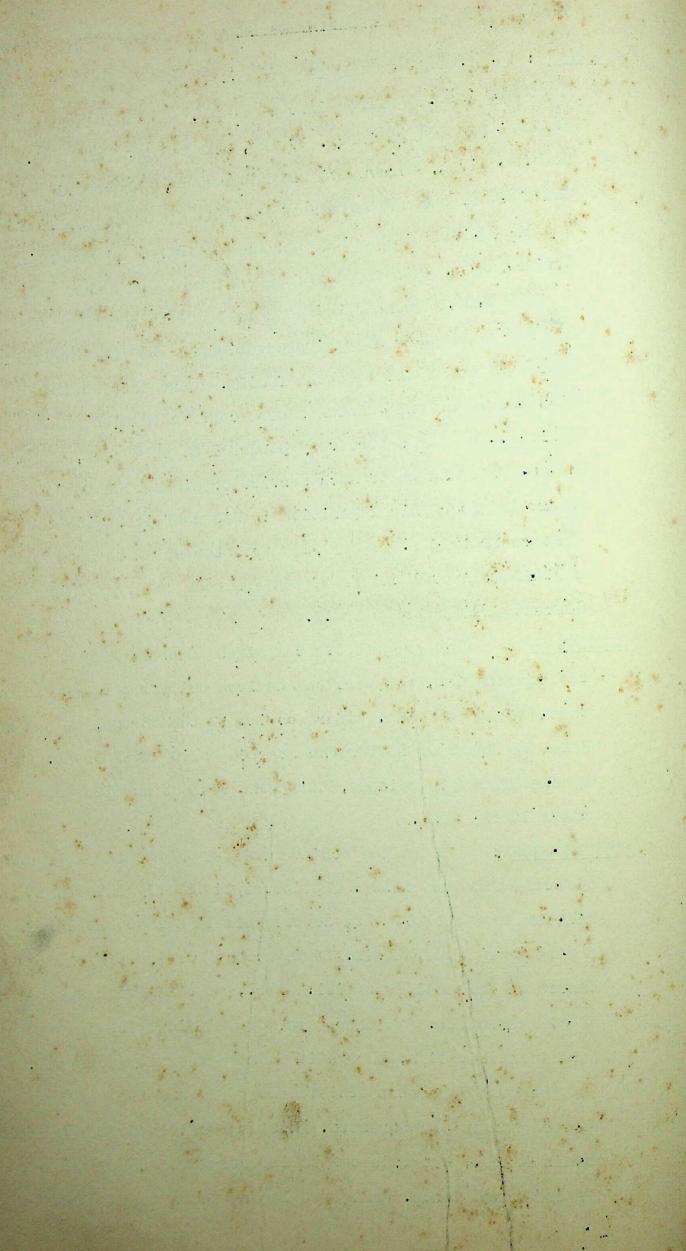
FAMILY: Candragupta was the son of SG and Datta or Dattadevi
(Mathura insc. & Bilsad insc of KG I). As known from the
Ehitari and Behara inscs. of SkG, she was the Mahadevi. CG II
had two wives, Dhruvadevi and Kuberanaga. Dhruvadevi was the
Chief Queen and the mother of KG. But one of the seals found at
Basarh (Vaisali) describes her as the mother of Maharaja Sri
Govindagupta. This shows that CG had two sons known definitely.

The second quenn Kuberanaga belonged to the Naga family and had a daughter named Prabhavatigupta who was married to Rudrasena II of the Vakataka family. These matrimonial alliances with the Nagas and Vakatakas were contracted with political motives. The Nagas were very powerful at that time, and the Vakatakas could be of much service or disservice to him owing to their geographical position in his conflicts with the Western Ksatrapas. It may also be interesting to note that certain mediaeval chiefs of the Kanarese country claimed their of descent from Candragupta II.

CONDITIONS: The progressive campaigns undertaken by SG must have created ememies, who were on the look out for a chance to overthrow the Gupta yoke. Before coming to the throne, CG had to face the frontier states who started making violations. As shown by the Ramagupta episode, CG's most violent enemies were the Sakas in the west.

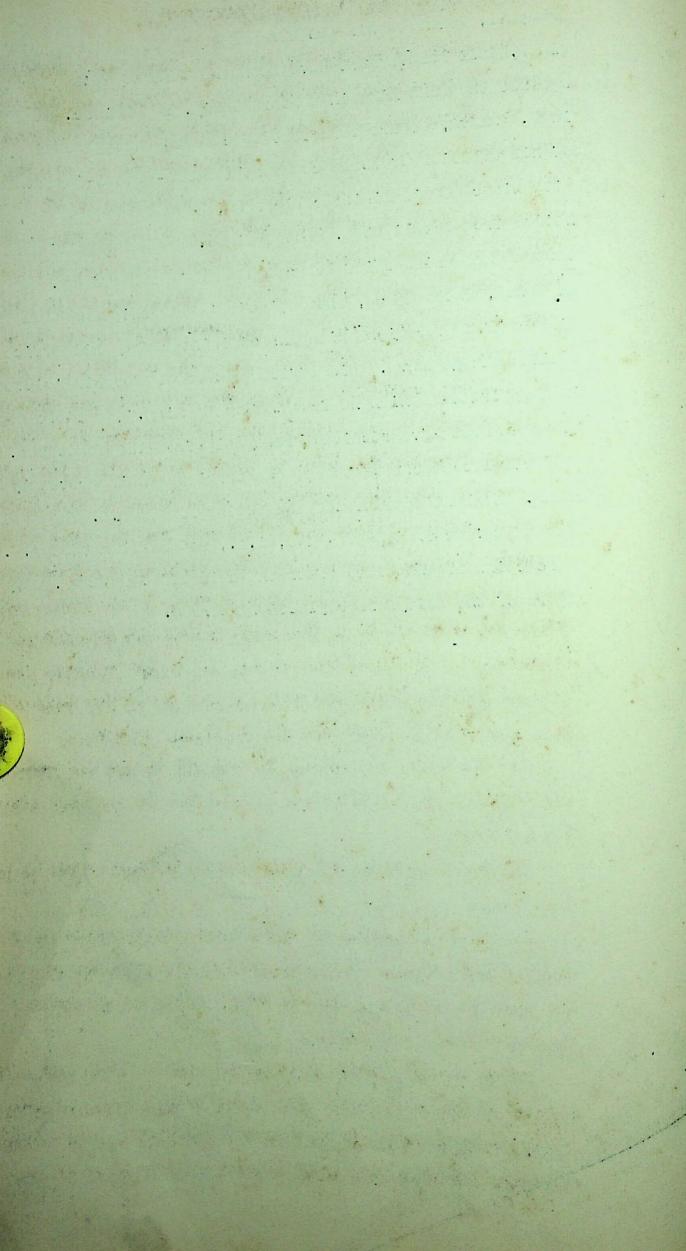
ACHIEVEMENTS: About the achievements of CG nothing is known directly from the inscs. The inscriptions only show that CG begar his career peacefully and devoted his time in consolidating his empire on a firmer basis. If we accept his identification with Candra of Mehrauli Iron Pill. Insc., we can give exact details of his conquests. But there are many difficulties in the way of this identification, though it is now generally accepted.

The most important achievement of CG was the conquest of western Malava and Surastra. This conquest is nowhere mentioned in his inscs., but this can be inferred from the findspots of his coins and inscs. Ramagupta legend shows that he killed



Sakapati, murdered his brather Ramagupta also and married his widow. East Malava must have been the base of CG's operations against the Saka king in western India. In an insc. at Udayagiri in E. Malava, we are told that CG came to that place in pursuit of his ambition of world conquest (krtsna-prthvi-jayarthena). With him came his minister Virasena, known also as Saba, who hailed from Patuliputra. Another insc. from Udayagiri shows that a Sanakanika chief acknowledged CG's suzerainty. An insc. at Sanci, dated GE 93, shows that CG's lordship was well established in that region which was administered by his officer called Amrakarddava. This officer was known for his 'victories in many battles which he fought for the king.' In these expeditions CG must have received great help from the Vakatakas.

Actual conquest of these Saka territories is proved by CG's coins. The last date of the Saka coins is 388 A.D. The earliest date of CG's coin is 409 + (?), i.e., not earlier than A.D. 409. These coins are modelled after the coins of the Sakas. Only the figure of the Caitya is replaced by Garuda.



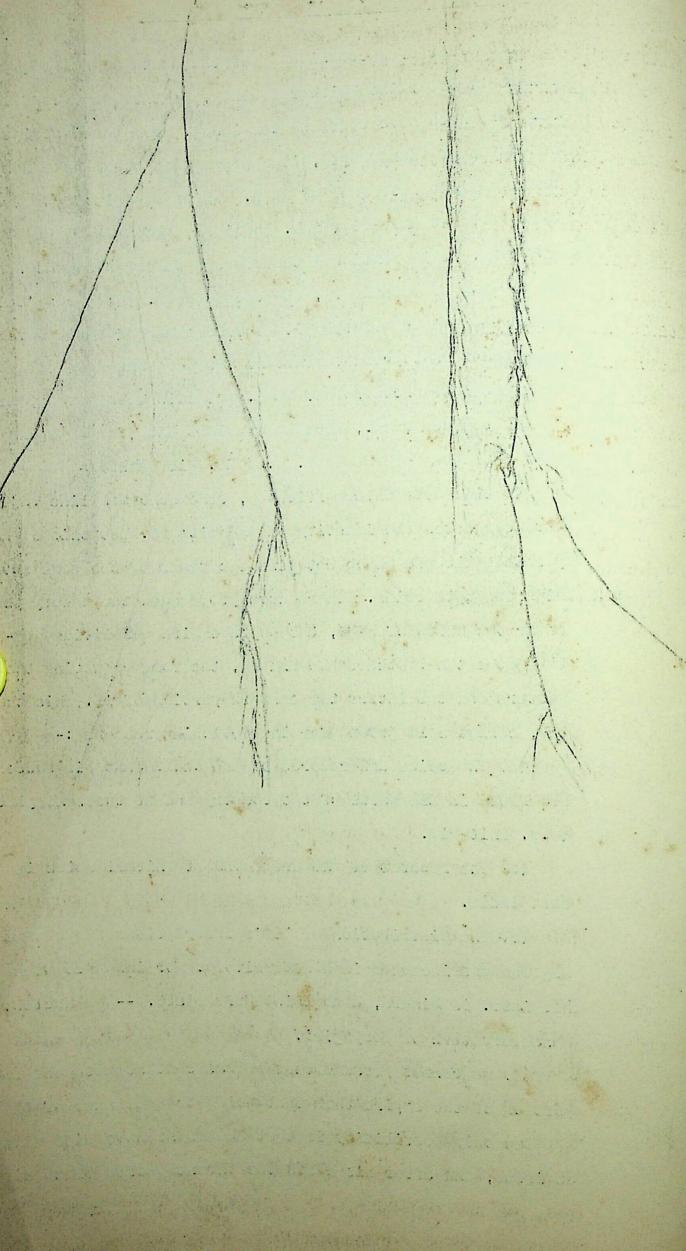
ORDER OF SUCCESSION AFTER KUMARAGUPTA I

The order of succession after the death of Kumaragupta I cannot be determined with certainty, as there are conflicting records which have confused the issue. From the inscriptions and dates of Skandagupta, it appears that he was the son and the immediate successor of KG I. But on a seal of KG II or III, discovered at Ehitari (Dist. Ghazipur, about 30 miles from Banaras), it is mentioned that Purugupta was also the son of KG I, born of Anantadevi, the chief queen. The words 'tat-padanudhyata' associated with the name of Purugupta have led some scholars to believe that he was the son of as well as the immediate successor of KG I. But this does not appear to be the correct view., because the last date for KG I and the earliest date for SkG (Jun. R. INSC.) is GE 136 = 455 A.D.

have suggested the identity of SkG with PG. But this is not possible because we do not find two names of the same sovereign on Gupta coins. Others have propounded the theory that after the death of KG I, the Gupta empire was divided between the two brothers SkG and PG, the former getting the western and the latter the eastern portion of it. This theory, too, cannot hold ground for the following reasons:

- (a) The coins and records of SKG and PG and his successors are found in all parts of the country and at the same places (e.g. Bhitari).
- (b) The records of SkG are found at Bhitari which is in east India.
- (c) The distribution of SkG's inscriptions shows that
 Magadha was included in his territory. For instance we have
 his insc. in Bihara, a town in Patna Diatt. -- an ancient
 monastery town of Udayagiri.
- (d) We cannot presume that PG was content with the smaller portion of the empire than that going to the share of SkG.

The only possibility is that SkG might have died without an issue, and after his death the throne passed on to his



brother PG, who was younger to him.

When in 1889 Bhitari Seal of KG (II or III ?) was discovered, the matter was quite simple, for we knew of only one KG after SkG. This seal gives the genealogy as follows:

Purugupta

(son) Warasimhagupta

(son) Kumaragupta

Thus the list of succession after KG I was as follows :

Kumaragupta

Skandagupta

Purugupta

Narasimhagupta

Kumaragupta (of Bhitari Seal)

But in 1914, the discovery of Sarnath Insc. of Kumaragupta, dated GE 154, made the matter more complicated, for
no genealogy was given. Now the question arose as to who was
this KG. Some suggested that the KG of Sarnath insc. might
be the son and immediate successor of SkG. According to them
known
the interval between the last/date (GE 148) of SkG and the
date (GE 154) of this KG is of 6 years only. So it appears
that this KG succeeded SkG. After KG's death, assuming him
to be issueless, Purugupta and his successors came to the #
throne one after the other. But this view is untenable, for
there is no evidence to prove it.

Dr. Panna Lal is of the view that KG of Bhitari seal and of Sarnath insc. were identical, for which he adduces the following arguments:-

(a) We know definitely that SkG and PG were brothers and were the sons of KG I. SkG was the immediate successor of KG I. So, after the death of SkG, who might have died issueless, PG naturally succeeded him. From Sarnath we also found an insc. of Budhagupta, without genealogy but with the date GE 157 (A.D. 476). The date of KG of Sarnath insc. is GE 154 = A.D. 473. From this it appears that KG of Sar. Insc. was the predecessor of Budhagupta. BG is assumed to be the son of KG of the Bhitari seal. Thus, acc. to Panna Ial.

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I.C.S., Kumaragupta of Bhitari seal ans Sarnath Insc. were identical.

(b) There are two kinds of coins of KG, one being lighter of 124/grains (dinara) and the other heavier of 148.6 grains (suvarna). According to him dinaras are pre-SkG and suvarnas post-SkG. These coins are very few in number and, therefore, could not be of more than one KG. So KGs on both types of coins are identical. Budhagupta of Sarnath insc., where no genealogy is given, is assumed to be the son of KG of Bhitari seal and Sarnath insc., and is also regarded as his immediate successor. Thus, acc. to Panna Lel the order of succession is as follows:

Kumaragupta I

(son) Skandagupta

(son) Furdgupta

(son) Narasimhagupta

(son) Kumaragupta (GE 154) (of Bhitari s & Sar. Ins.)

(son) Budhagupta (157-176)

The only difficulty in assuming this sort of succession is that the interval between the last known date of SkG (GE 148) and date of Budhagupta (GE 157) is of only 8 or 9 years. In this short period we have to include three rulers, PG, NG and KG II. But if we cast a glance on the long periods of reigns of the predecessors of SkG, we come to the conclusion that when SkG died, Purugupta was of ripe old age. So naturally the reigns of PG and his successors would have been of comparatively short periods. We have such examples in more recent times of the successors of Aurangzeb and of Queen Victoria (who ruled for long periods). So this objection has no value.

But later on the following discoveries complicated the matter again :-

- (a) Gunaighara Copper-plate insc. of Vainyagupta, GE 188=507
- (b) Nalanda Clay Seal of Budhagupta, son of Purugupta.
- (c) Nalanda Clay Seal of Visnugupta, son of Kumaragupta.
- (d) Eran Stone Pillar insc. of the time of Bhanugupta, GE 191
 From these discoveries we come to know that Budhagupta
 (GE 157) is not the son of KG of Bhitari seal as was assumed.

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but of Purugupta. Thus Budhagupta and Narasimhagupta were brothers. Secondly, the son of Kumaragupta who is identified with KG of Ehitari seal, is Visnugupta. Now the order of succession would seem to be :-

Kumaragupta I

(son) Skandagupta

(son) Purugupta

(son) Narasimhagupta

(son) Kumaragupta (GE 154) (of Ehitari s & Sar. Ins.)

(son) Visnugupta

(grand-uncle) Budhagupta (GE 157-176)

But this order is untenable. For, here we find a curious phenomenon of grand-uncle coming to the throne after the grand-nephew, which is impossible. Secondly, we have to accommodate 4 kings instead of 3 in a short period of 8 or 9 years.

Now, as Budhagupta and Narasimhagupta are known to be the two sons of Purugupta, scholars have placed Budhagupta's reign after PG, and according to them, next follows the reign of NG. Thus, the order of succession after PG would be as follows:-

Purugupta

Budhagupta (GE 157)

Narasimhagupta

(son) Kumaragupta

(son) Visnugupta

Now the difficulty arises as to the identification of KO of Ehitari and Nalanda seals and that of Sarnath Insc. The date of Budhagupta is 157 GE. The result deduced from these dates is that KG of Sarnath insc. preceded Budhagupta. But where to place him? Scholars have tried to get over this difficulty by assuming this KG to be the third son of PG and placing his reigning period after PG. Thus a new order of succession is formed as follows:

Purugupta

Kumaragupta (GE 154) (of Sarnath Insc.) Budhagupta (GE 157) Harasimhagupta
Kum aragupta (Scals)
Vibrugupta

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Now we are left with two kings, viz., Vainyagupta (GE 188) and Bhanugupta (GE 191). The difference between their dates is only of 3 years. Thus, these two kings were very close to each other. It is also possible that Bhanugupta was the son of Vainyagupta. Now as regards their place in the Gupta genealogy, there are two possibilities. One is proposed by Majumdar, who assumes (GE 188) that Vainyagupta/was also one of the sons of Purugupta, and thus he places him after Budhagupta (GE 176). Otherwise, acc. to him (188 - 176 = 12) twelve years would be too short a period for 4 or 5 kings. Majumdar's genealogy for the Guptas would be as follows:-

Purugupta

Kumaragupta Budhagupta Vainyagupta (GE 154) (GE 157-176) (GE 188)

Narasimhagupta

Kumaragupta (Ehit. & Nal. s)

Visnugupta

As regards Ehanugupta (GE 191), he may also be regarded as the 5th son of PG and placed after Vainyagupta. With respect to Purugupta being the father of Vainyagupta, Majumdar is of the view that in his inscriptions there is a trace of the matra 'u' in the name of his father, which he takes to be indicative of Purugupta. But the 'u' matra is also found in the names of Budha-, Ehanu-, and Visnu-gupta. According to Majumdar Ehanu being the father of Vainya is out of question, for he is later than him. Visnu is at least third in succession from the time of Budhagupta. If we assume Visnu- to be the father of Vainya-, we get an interval of 12 years for three kings, i.e., an average of 4 years for each, which acc. to Majumdar is too small. Thus he thinks PG to be the father of Vainyagupta.

This view of Majumdar is not tenable for, --

- (a) Matra of 'u' is present in Puru, Budha and Visnu. The argument that an average reign of 4 years for NG, KG and Visnuis too small cannot be used to deny Visnugupta being the father of Vainya, for there is possibility of such short reigns.
- (b) According to Majumdar, we shall have to assume 4 to 5 sons of PG, who succeeded one after the other. This may be for the reason that all the brothers of Narasimha died without any

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issue, or the practice that the throne may pass from brother to brother and from the last brother to the eldest son of the of elder brother might have been adopted. This practice also prevailed among the Maitrakas. With this assumption the date of Narasimhagupta comes to be GE 191 = A.D. 510, which is near to the Huna ruler Mihirakula in India. Contemporaneity of Narasimhagupta Baladitya and Mihirakula is supported by Yuan Chwang's remark that near about A.D. 520 a severe battle between Baladitya and Mihirakula took place. But according to this Visnugupta would be the last ruler. The reign of KG of Ehitari seal and Visnugupta might have lasted from 20 to 30 years, i.e., up to 530 or 540 A.D. Or if we curtail the period to even 10 or 12 years, we get A.D. 520 or 522, which is not possible. Visnugupta could not have ruled up to this time.

(c) Another difficulty is with regard to the Later Guptas of Magadha. Their genealogy (Aphsad Ins. No. 42) is as follows

Krsnagupta (c. A.D.514)

Harsagupta

Jivitagupta

Kumaragupta (clash with Maukhari Isanavarman, A.D. 554)

Allowing a period of 10 or 15 years of average rule to each of them, we arrive at a period ranging from about 500 to 514 A.D. for Krsnagupta. It is, therefore, not possible for Visnugupta to be ruling at that time. In order, therefore, to remove these clashes of the reigns of Visnugupta on the one hand and Mihirakula and Krsnagupta on the other, we may assume that Vainyagupta was not the son of Purugupta, but of Visnugupta, and that Bhanugupta was the son of Vainyagupta. In that way the order of succession would be as follows, and would

avoid all clashes :

Kumaragupta/

Skandagupta

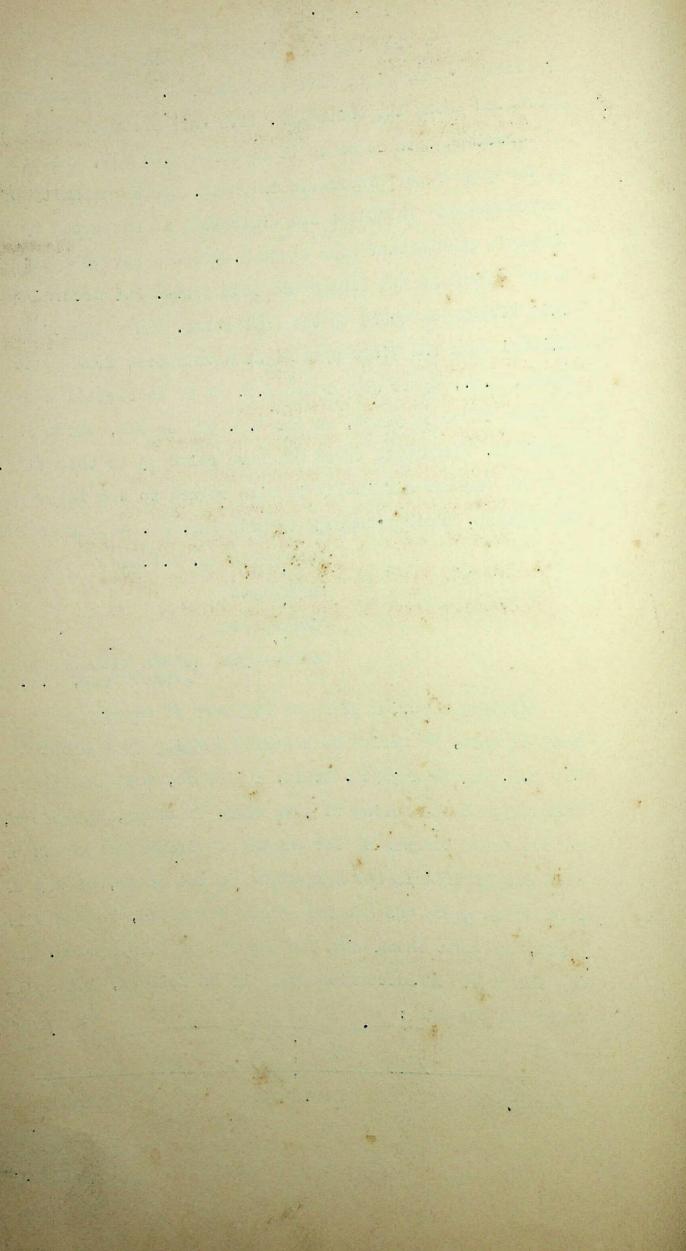
Budhagupta

Narasimhagupta

0.

Kumaragunta III (Britari sail) (Sinjojujita

Vainjagufila



Skandagupta

Purugupta

Kumaragupta II (Sarnath Insc.)

Budhagupta

Narasimhagupta

Kumaragupta III

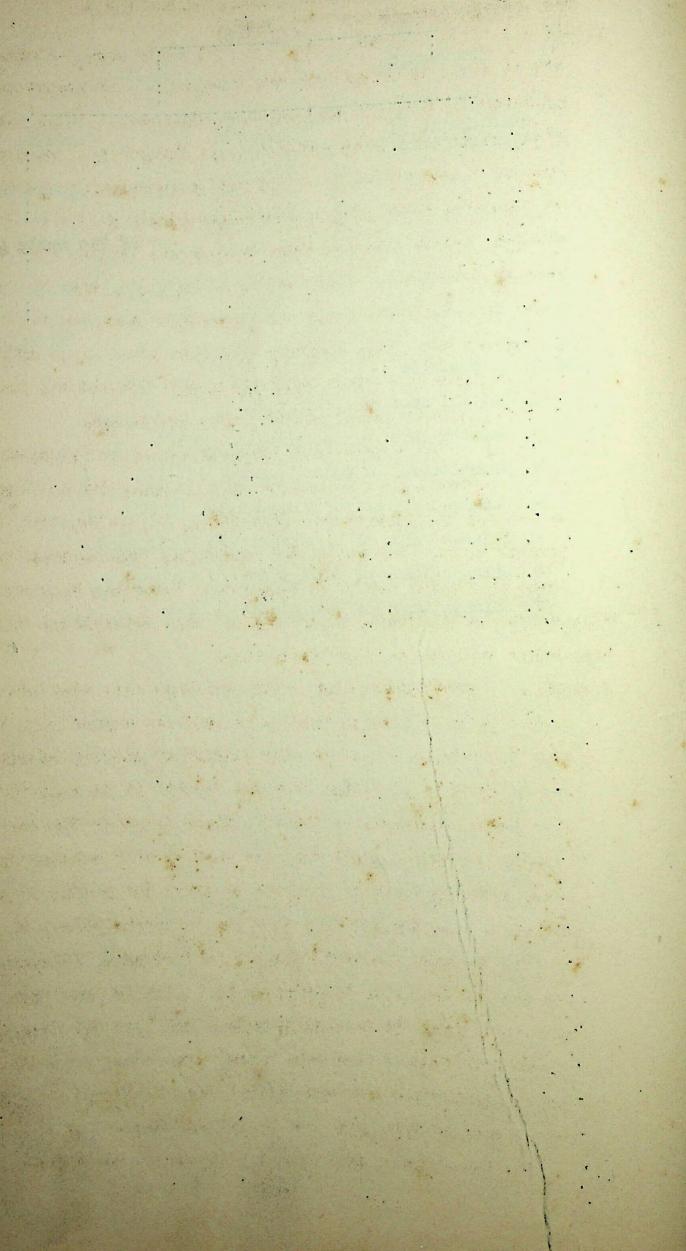
Visnugupta

(GE 188) Vainyagupta

Bhanugupta

Points to remember :-

- 1. Bhitari seal of Kumaragupta.
- 2. Sarnath Insc. of Kumaragupta, GE 154.
- 3. Inscriptions of Budhagupta, GE 157-176.
- 4. Gunaighera Insc. of Vainyagupta, GE 188.
- 5. Nalanda Insc. of Visnugupta s/o Kumaragupta.
- 6. Nalanda Insc. of Budhagupta s/o Purugupta.
- 7. Nalanda Insc. of Bhanugupta, GE 191.

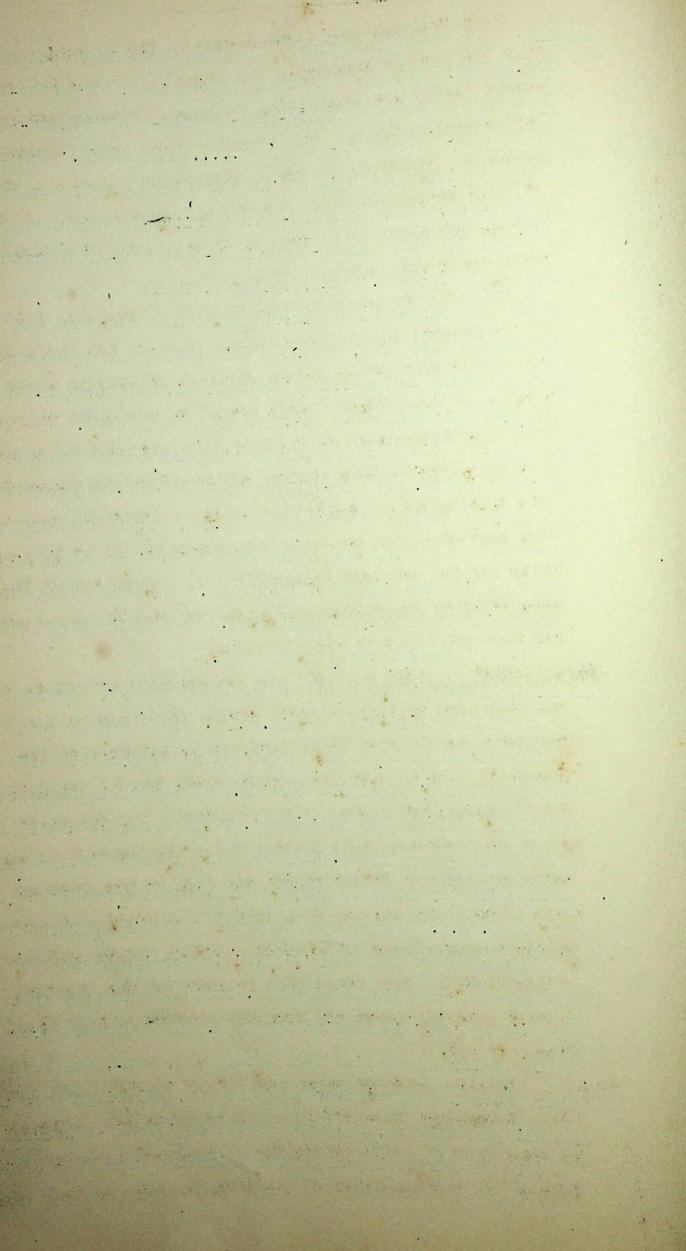


(11)

(i) A bahu-vrihi compound cannot be interpreted in this manner. (ii) Words like kule or vamse are not essential to connect Maitrakanam with Bhatarkkah, for in Vakataka dynasty records we have the use of the expression 'Vakatakanam' in the sense of 'in the family of Vakatakas.' Therefore Maitrakanam also means 'in the family of Maitrakas.' Thus Maitrakanam Bhatarkkah means Maitrakanam yamse Bhatarkkah.

Many European and Indian scholars have regarded Mai-HISTORY: trakas to be of foreign origin. It has been argued that the term Maitraka is connected with 'Mitra' of ancient Persian, and to 'Mihira' of middle Persian. Further it is suggested that these correspond to 'Meras'. These Meras or Mihiras were foreign sun-worshippers. They are said to have entered India along with the Hunas or Gurjaras in about the middle of the 5th cent. A.D. Against this view the following points be noted:

(1) No doubt the word 'Mhira' is foreign as is seen in the name of Huna king Mihirakula. This also is true that the word means 'sun' in Persian language. But from the records of the Maitrakas we find that except one, viz., Maharaja Dharapatta who was a devotee of the Sun, all kings were the worshippers of Siva, and were styled as 'Parama-Mahesvara.' (11) The official seal of the Maitrakas bears the emblem



of the Bull of Siva. (12)

(iii) From the very commencement of the dynasty, i.e., from the time of Ehatarkka, the names of all the rulers are purely Indian and Sanskritic. No foreign dynasty adopted the Indian names from the time of their first establishment in India. For instance, Toramana, Mihirakula; Kaniska, Huviska.

- (iv) Indian tradition makes a specific mention of foreign tribes, but there is no mention of Maitrakas or Mihiras among them. Hence they were not foreign rulers.
- (v) Like 'Kausalaka', 'Kautturaka' of the API, Maitraka may be derived from a place called 'Mitra', but there is no such place anywhere in India. Sanskrit Dictionary gives the meaning of the word as 'royal bard.' In Manusmrti we have the term 'Maitrayaka' as the name of a degraded tribe whose profession was to sing praises and announce the approach of dawn by ringing bells. If this could be identical with the term Maitraka, then we could take these people to be singing bards and can say that originally the ancestors of Chatarkka were bards of the Guptas, and later on rose to, prominence and were appointed to high offices.
- did they come to acquire royal power. According to one view,
 Maitrakas established their dominion in defiance of the
 Guptas in Valabhi when the central power was on the decline.
 But this does not appear to a sound view, for the third
 ruler Dronasimha of this dynasty describes himself as one
 whose annointment to the throne was done by the imperial
 lord himself who was the sole lord of the earth; 'Akhilabhuvana-mandalaika-svamina parama-svamina svayam upahitarajyabhisekah.' This shows that he attained the position
 through peaceful means and with the very consent of their
 imperial lord.
- DATE: Maitraka records range from GE 183 to 447 (A.D. 502 to 766). Dronasimha (A.D. 502) was the third ruler. Allowing an average of 20 years to his two predecessors, we get about A.D. 462 as the beginning of the dynasty, falling very close

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who was Their imperial LORD ? Throad and agupta.

Guptas and Yasodharman. Three possibilities, viz., Hunas,

- (a) Humas: (1) The use of Cupta era in the territory which passed into the hands of the Humas was given up, as is shown by the inscription of Matrvismu, Dhanyavismu engraved in the time of Gupta reign bearing the date GE 165, but another Eran St. Boar Insc. of the same Dhanyavismu is not dated in GE but the regnal year of Toramana. Gwalior insc. of Mihirakula is dated in the 15th regnal year. On the other hand, the Maitraka records are dated in GE. Thus the Humas could not have been their imperial lords.
- (ii) Secondly, Eran Insc. of Goparaja, dated GE 191 = A.D. 510, mentions a battle in which Goparaja was killed. This was probably a battle against the Hunas. Thus we know that in A.D. 510 Guptas were ruling over Eran.

(Note: For Guptas & YD see the other bound note-book.)

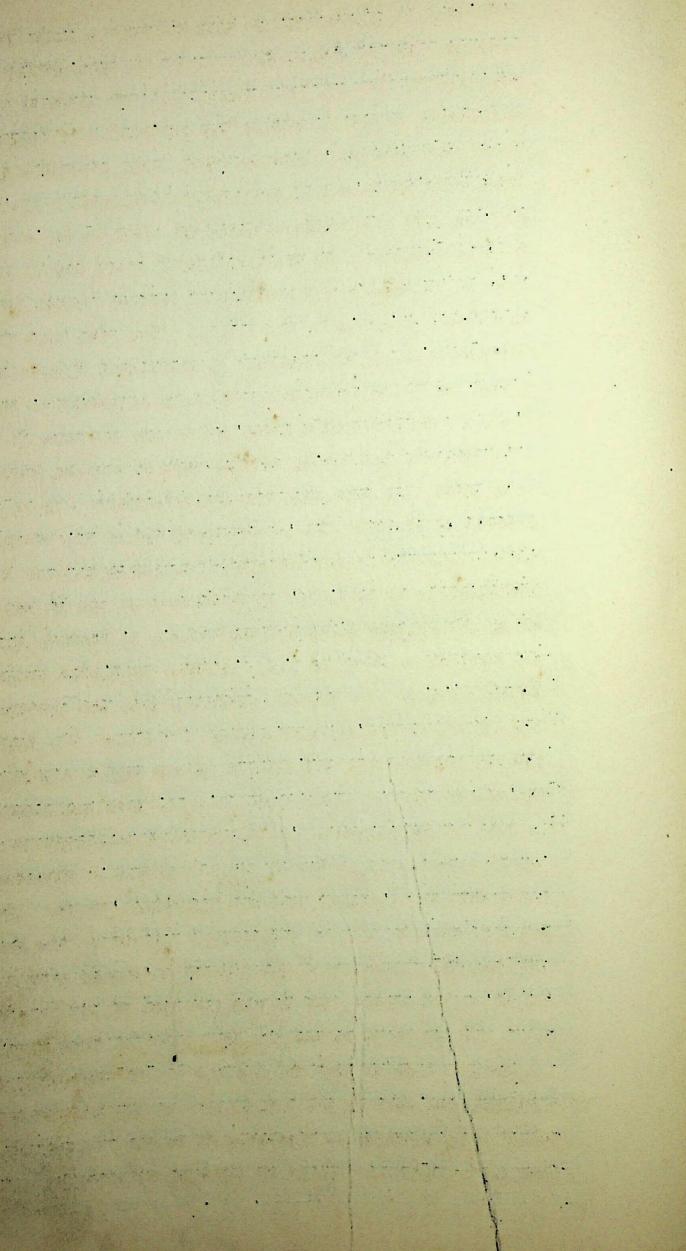
CAPITAL: Provincial capital of Surastra in the days of the Guptas was Junagadh, but in the days of Maitrakas, it was shifted to Valabhi (modern Wala in Bhavanagar Dist.). It appears that on account of frequent dangers of flood, the town of Girinagara was not safe. So the capital was shifted to another place. Valabhi literally means 'a raised ground, or a second storey'. This shows that the new place for the capital was chosen and perhaps named also for its being on a higher level and well beyond the range of floods.

RULERS OF THE DYNASTY: 1. Ehatarkka (Senapati) was the founder. 2. He was succeeded by his son Dharasena I. His title was also 'Senapati.' 3. Dronasimha, the second son of Ehatarkka, who bore the title of a feudatory king 'maharaja.'

4. Dronasimha was succeeded by his younger brother Dhruvasena I, bearing the titles 'maharaja' and 'maha-samanta'. His date is GE 207 or A.D. 526. 5. He was followed by his younger brother Dharapatta styled as maharaja. He was a devotee of brother Dharapatta styled as maharaja. He was a devotee of the sun. 6. He was succeeded by Guhasena, his son, bearing the title of Maharaja. He made a large number of village—the title of Maharaja. He made a large number of village—

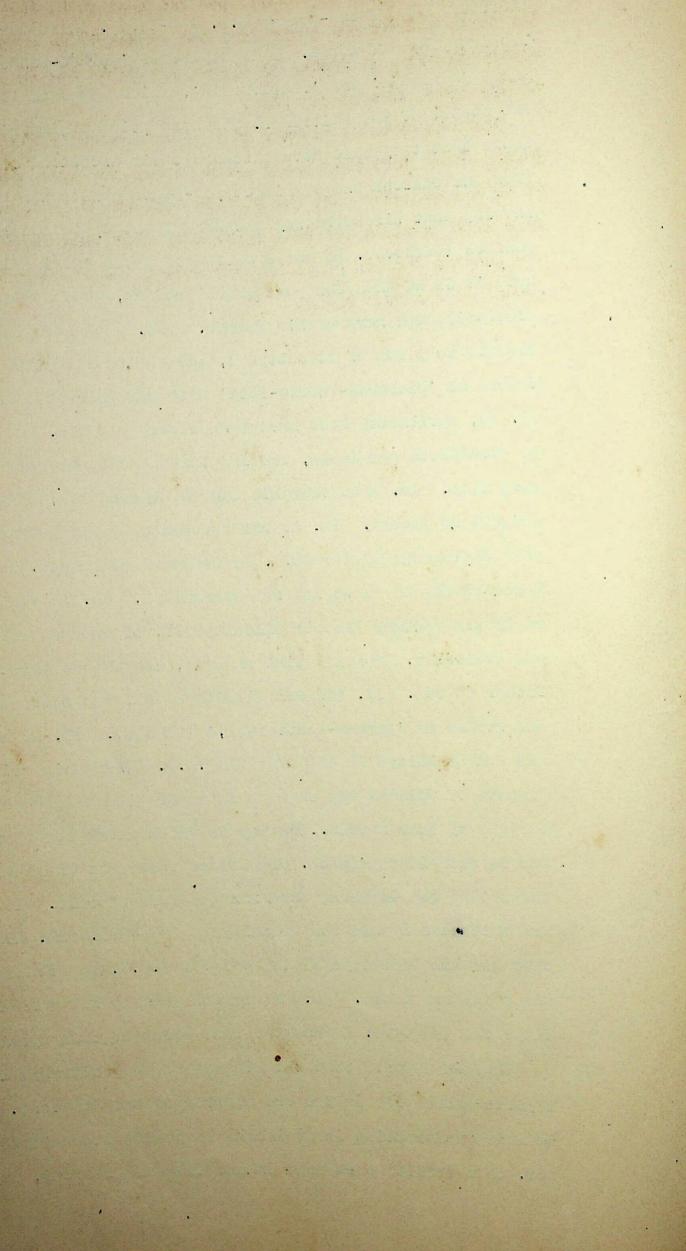
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grants. One of these records gives us the information of the 114 existence of a library in a Buddhist monastery. Guhasena seems to have made no distinction in distributing his patronage among the Buddhists and the Brahmanas. He is generally styled as 'parama-Mahesvara', but in one of his records he is styled as 'paramaupasaka', which may be due to his tolerance. was succeeded by his son Dharasena II (GE 252-270). In one of his copper-plate grants he is given the title of 'maharajadhiraja, ' showing that by this time the Maitrakas had risen to imperial status. 8. He was succeeded by his son Siladitya I (GE 286-290). He was practically the contemporary of Harsa. A Siladitya Dharmaditya is mentioned by Yuan Chwang. Acc. to him, he was a very kind-hearted, compassionate and pious king. Thus, he was well known. But Yuan Chwang places him some 60 years before this time and calls him as the king of Mo-lo-po identified with Malabhakta, a village in Gujarat. No satisexplanation factory/swidence as to why Siladitya is described as a ruler of a district is given. So, either the identification of Mo-lopo or of Siladitya Dharmaditya is wrong. 9. He was succeeded by his brother Kharagraha I. Acc. to the insc. of Dhruvasena II, (GE 310 == A.D. 629) Kharagraha is described as the younger brother of Siladitya, whereas in Alina plates of Siladitya VII, he is described as his son. Possibly the Alina plates may be wrong, owing to its being very late. 10. He was succeeded by his elder son Tharasena III, who in turn was succeeded by 11. his younger brother Dhruvasena II (GE 310). He bore the title of Baladitya, had a struggle with Harsa, king of Kanauj, was defeated and fled away and took shelter with king Datta II. In the copper-plate grant of King Datta II, discovered at Navasari, it is stated that he gave shelter to the ruler of Valabhi who had been defeated by Paramesvara Sri Harsadeva. The name of this monarch is given as Tu-lo-po-ta by Yuan Chwang (=Dhruvabhatta). After defeat he made peace with Harsa and got back his throne and also Harsa's daughter in marriage. From his copper-plate grants we know that Dhruvasena extended his dominions by annexing Malava. 12. Next came his son



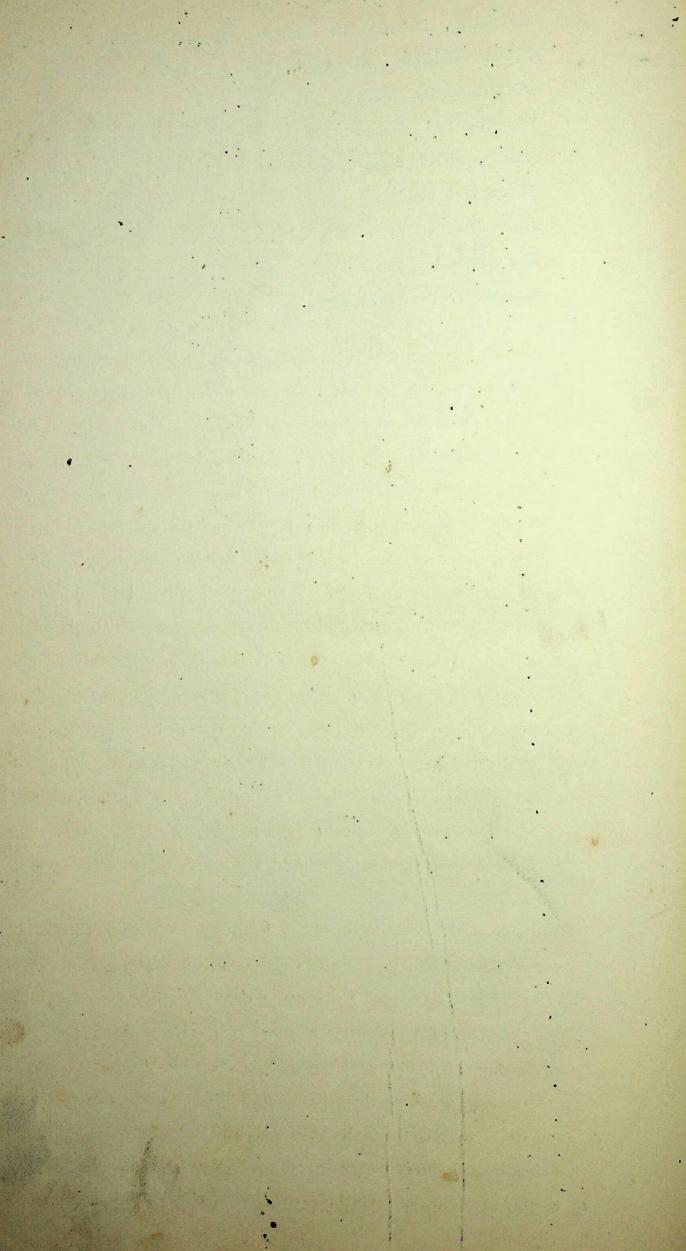
Dharasena IV (GE 326-330 == A.D. 645-649) . These were the closing years of Harsa. He is styled as 'parama-Kahesvaramaharajadhiraja' and 'cakravartin', which shows an independent status of the Maitrakas. The assumption of imperial titles shows that they must have extended their ancestral territory. From Bharukaccha one of his copper-plate grants has been found showing that his territory extended right up to modern Gharoch (Garhoch). He was a patron of poets and in all likelihood it is he whom the poet Bhatti refers, though without mentioning the name of his father. 13. From here the throne reverts to a son of Siladitya I, Devabhatta Siladitya, described as 'pitamaha-bhratr-suta' with reference to Dharasena IV. So, Devabhatta must have been a very old man. No grants of Devabhatta are known, showing that he did not rule for a long time. 14. Next came his son Dhruvasena III, of whom we possess no record. 15. He was succeeded by his younger brother Kharagraha II (GE 337). He issued some grants. In the inscriptions he is styled as Dharmaditya. 16. He was followed by his younger brother Siladitya II, of whom no records are available. From his time onwards, the throne passed from father to son. 17. His son Siladitya III, who succeeded him, was styled as 'parama-bhattaraka,' (GE 352). 18. Next came his son Siladitya IV (GE 372=691 A.D.). During his reign the kingdom of Valabhi was engaged in a war with the feudatory Gurjara of Bharukaccha. The way in which reference to this war is made in the inscs. of Gurjara rulers at Bharukaccha, shows that the Gurjaras were/net the worse for it. 19. He was succeeded by his son Siladitya V (GE 403). 20. Next came his san Siladitya VI (GE 441=760 A.D.). No events of his reign are known. 20. He was followed by his son Sileditya VII (GE 447). He was the last ruler of this dynasty.

Thus it appears that the kingdom of the Maitrekas disappeared some time in the 3rd quarter of the 8th cent. Ho definite information is available as to how it perished. But acc. to a tradition current in the time of Albertai, we are



the king, invited the enemy from the neighbouring country to attack Valabhi. At night, he opened the gates and the soldier of the enemy entered the city.

The neighbouring country must have been the Arabs of Sindh, which came into their hands in the 8th cent. Therefore it is not unlikely that the Muslims availed of the overtures made from Valabhi. The city appears to have been razed to the ground. Nothing of it is left except the ruins which are spread over a vast area.



What is the historical importance of the verse : Q. "Aryo h-ity upaguhya bhava-pisunair ?" Unfortunately, this is the only verse in the inscription which can be restored more or less completely. Dr. B.C. Chhabra has suggested certain emendations in the readings given in the Fleet's Volume of Gupta Inscriptions. For 'Aryo hity upaguhya', he suggests 'Ehy ehity upaguhya', as he/considers that the use of the word 'arya' by a father for son is not appropriate. But the construction does not put the word in the mouth of the father. The word is used by the poet to give the reason for the father's choice. Besides, the word 'arya' suits the context better than the un and uncouth expression 'ehy ehi.' Moreover, it is difficult to make out the letter 'e' in the beginning of the verse. The damaged letter looks more like 'a' than anything else. The other emendation of Dr. Chhabra, viz., 'tvam' for 'evam'

It is, thus, reasonable to conclude that Samudragupta had made a very favourable impression on his father's mind by his virtuous and unimpeachable conduct during the tenure of some sort of administrative office which he might have been assigned to hold under his father. This fact is further corroborated by the expressions 'bhakti-naya-vikkrama-tositena' raja-sabda-vibhavair abhisecanadyaih, and 'parama-tusti-puraskrtena,' occuring in lines 13-15 in Eran Stone Insc. of SG (No. 2).

in the expression 'pahy evam urvvim iti' is certainly

better and, therefore, readily acceptable.

Further, the expression 'sabhyesucchvasitesu' in this verse shows that the courtiers of the king were satisfied at SG's choice as heir-apparent. But from the other expression 'tulya-kulaja-mlanananodviksitah,' it is obvious that the choice was made from among several claimants to the throne choice was made from among several claimants to the throne who were not pleased and became melancholy at this selection.

Who were not pleased and became melancholy at this selection.

Some scholars like Smith and and the brothers led to a the theory that this discontent among the brothers led to a the theory that this discontent among the brothers led to a the theory that this discontent among the brothers led to a the theory that this discontent among the brothers led to a the theory that this discontent among the brothers led to a the theory that this discontent among the brothers led to a the theory that this discontent among the brothers led to a the theory that this discontent among the brothers led to a the theory that this discontent among the brothers led to a the theory that this discontent among the brothers led to a the theory that the third discontent among the brothers led to a the theory that the third discontent among the brothers led to a the theory that the third discontent among the brothers led to a the theory that the third discontent among the brothers led to a the

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discoveries every year. And it goes without saying that 5. India, with its numerous old temples and holy places, is by far the richest mine of epigraphical records in the shape of copper charters and stone inscriptions. Their trustworthiness as sources of authentic history is beyond all question.

As for the script used in old inscriptions of India, mostly it is Brahmi and its derivatives. It has now been established that all the modern Indian scripts such as Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, etc., in the S., and Gujarati, Nagari, Bengali, Oriya, etc., in the N., have descended from the Brahmi character which we find used in Asoka's edicts on rocks and pillars scattered nearly all over India. In fact, in its spread and evolution, Brahmi extended its sphere far beyond the bounds of India proper. In the extreme N. of India, Kharosthi, an alphabet of foreign origin, flourished side by side with Brahmi for some centuries. Arabic and Persian, which like Kharosthi, run from right to left, but have otherwise perhaps little connection with it, were introduced by the Muslim rulers in India. Consequently, we have a fairly large proportion of inscriptions in India, that is in Arabic and Persian. Of such, the language, too, is Arabic or Persian, whereas the language of Kharosthi records found in Inf India is usually a Prakrit, derived from or connected with Skt. For the rest, namely, in the case of inscriptions in Brahmi and its derivative scripts, the earliest are in various Prakrits; later on Skt. dominates the field; still later, regional languages and dialects also make their appearance. In contents, these inscriptions are as varied as one can conceive. They supply us data for reconstructing our past in all its different phases -administrative, religious, cultural, social, connercial, and so forth. Those that are dated testify to the existence of various eras in different pasts of the country duting different periods, to wit, Vikrama, Saka, Cedi, Gupta, Harsa, etc.

Finally, the old inses. would have remained a scaled book to us, as they actually were until a century ago, but for the to us, as they actually were until a century ago, but for the tremendous efforts on the part of the pioneers. Special credit tremendous efforts on the part of the pioneers. Special credit tremendous efforts on the part of the pioneers. Special credit tremendous efforts on the part of the pioneers. Special credit

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that the lacunae in the following verses may have contained reference to such a war along with the rebellion of other feudatory kings also. Their supposition seems to derive some sort of confirmation from the gold coins of Kaca which contain the legend 'sarva-rajocchetta.' They maintain that Kaca was the elder brother of SG, and he, out of jealousy against his fortunate younger brother SG, seized the opportunity of capturing the throne when their father Candragupta I died on the other bank of Ganga and when SG was absent from the Capital.

But the evidence is too insufficient and fragmentary to warrant such a conclusion. Nothing definite can be inferred from the scanty fragments and the difficulty of placing Kaca before SG remains unsolved, as the epithet 'sarva-rajocchetta' for a ruler just before SG is unthinkable. It was SG who, for the first time, in the Gupta dynasty, conquered other feudatory kings of the Uttara- and the Daksina-patha, and could rightly be called 'sarva-rajocchatta.'

One thing that this record, among others of the Gupta dynasty, reveals to us, is the fact that the Gupta kings used to select the most efficient of their sons as heirapparent, without reference to their age,

According to K.P.Jayaswal, this verse depits the picture of the time when CG was lying on his death-bed and calling upon SG to take up the task of the restoration of Gupta power and prestige. But apparently, the description refers to the scene of SG's nomination as heir-apparent in the open court and CG's voluntary abdication of the throne.

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THE MEHRAULI IRON PILLAR INSCRIPTION Sri Dasharatha Sharma. (Journal of Indian History, Vol. 16, pp. 13-18) The Mehrauli iron pillar inscription, though first published more than a century back, still presents certain difficulties to historians. The identity of Candra has not been settled yet. We do not know where Visnupada actually is, even though almost all the passages bearing on the word have been collected together, published, and discussed by eminent scholars. And finally we are not sure whether the inscription is really posthumous, even though it has been decided so by Dr. Fleet. We propose to deal with these difficulties here. 1. The inscription gives the following particulars about Candra :-(i) In the Vanga country he kneaded and turned back with his breast the enemies, who uniting together came against him (v. 1). (ii) He conquered the Vahlikas, crossing the 7 mukhas of Sindhu. (iii) The breezes of his prowess perfumed the southern ocean. (iv) He attained sole sovereignty with his own arm and enjoyed it for a long time. The remnants of his energy even now leaves not the earth, (A) though he has quitted this earth (Fleet). M.M. Haraprasad Sastri regarded one Chandravarman of the Sisumia The case for Candra's identification with Candragupta I has been

inscription, mentioned therein as 'maharaja' and 'puskaranadhipati', as the best candidate for this honour. The very foundation of his theory has been, however, knocked out by the discovery that the Puskarana of this Bengal inscription is not the distant Pokarana of the Jodhpur State, as contended by the Mahamaho., but a site with the same name not far away from the findspot of the Sisunia rock. Chandravarman was thus barely a local ruler, and not the mighty Candra of Mehrauli insc.

similarly weakened by the discovery of the 'Kaum di-mahotsava', a drama giving us a wonderful and much needed insight into the political condition of the early Gupta period. It shows that the Gupts territory under Cembragupta I really went no further than Prayaga, Saketa (Ayodhya), Mngadha, the three places put under the Gupta rule by the Vayu and the Visnu Puranas. On the west it was bounded by the kingdon of the Yadavas of Mathura, and on the south by the tracts under the control of the half-civilised Sabaras and Pulindas. Candragupta I does

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The impossibility of satisfactorily identifying Candra with Chandravarman or Candragupta I naturally strengthens the case of his identity with Candragupta II. That this emperor ruled long and successfully over all the territories, mentioned as conquered by Candra, has been well known to every student of history. That he acquired this sovereignty by his own valour was, however, revealed only some time back by the discovery of the fragmentsof the drama 'Devi-Candraguptam', according to which Candragupta II's elder brother Ramagupta, was pressed so hard by a certain Saka ruler that he promised to surrender his queen Dhruvasvemini in order to gain some respite for his people. We should not feel surprised if we were to learn some day that he agreed to pay an annual tribute also. It was Candragupta II's skill which retrieved the situation. Disguised as Dhruvasvamini, he killed the Saka chief, and thereafter by some means of which we are not fully aware, defeated the whole Saka army, and probably established his undisputed authority in the Panjab. This was surely an achievement of which he could deservedly be proud, and which he could prominently refer to in his inscription. I placed the scene of this encounter somewhere near Kerur (J. of Ind. His., Vol. 14, Pt. I). If this conclusion be accepted, we might rightly say that Candra defeated the Valhikas by crossing the 7 mukhas, i.e., the sources or tributaries of Sindhu. Not very long after the defeat of the Sakas, Candragupta II is known to have assassinated his brother married his wife, and ascended the throne as Candragupta Vikramaditya. His unbrotherly behaviour probably provoked a rising in Bengal which was put down with some difficulty, and has been referred to in our insc. Candragupta II thus satisfies lest the conditions of identification with the Candra of the Mehrauli Fillar Inscription.

2. The location of the Visnupedagiri is our next object of enquiry.

S created from the contract of the contract of the a least of the parties and to require the suggestable nation arrang the co to last fraction of the group on the legal and being proper that work all a reach of repoly 10 to 12 jours to his cavers of or tree suited have ten ten and the water of regulary to del al referencia constante à abordant per l'estato indication all mayo at multiple what a positive vavoured one I about afficie about about the start of the start to the the important of multiple chartily identified to whill discount of while some old exaltments afficiated a stargested to derive while departments of they the enterest rades long and above and oil the territories, reminist to compress to territories, ter territories seems to every remient of Makey. This is consisted from covere the out valous size to the property through the same size is a line in the lines in records of the fragmenteed the deem lies decimally best to preven on assert the antiquest included took of II are present in his de means and arthur that he products to statement along queen the bloom to get to get the country of the pooring of the of horizon at daily was not provided as not a training to the within also, it me distinguish if a dill wild refusion distant of telling of the commander of the file of the file older. Corouffer in core teine of which we are not filler circle, donest viole title carry and rechalder actualist and this unitegrated ruling the Fenhal. This was surely an editorerent of video to could don to event, and placed no could produce allowers in the ideal to to 5) with the companies reference and to ome all early to Tr., 72. 26, 34. IJ. 32 Sigs occolumnter to receptod, to the the ng that derive telesced the Balling by eressing the V suffers. the source or tellederies of their is rear long star is the the of the latest the following to be well at the step of the latest at the following the touries the editor and executed the bistones as deminerate which the the transmit of painting a interpret reliating universely decidence will me at of Secretary med and had been the army later med day are ione. Territory to li the contribute heat the comitation of the all the city the France of the Chiestill Million Booth and city est. to the least on the Martin layer is the the section of the

We find it mentioned in the following verse of the Ramayana :-

"Tate madhyeana Valhikan Sudamanam ca parvatam 1 Vignoh padam preksamana vipasam capi salmalim 11"(2.68.18-19

As these describe the route followed by messengers travelling post-haste from Ayodhya to Girivraja (modern Jalalpur in the Gujranwala Dist, Panjab) via Hastinapur, and Visnupada is mentioned as having been reached before the Vipasa, it is clear that it lay to the south-east of the lowermost course of this river. It could not possibly be hear its upper course, somewhere near Gurdaspur, as suggested by Dr. D.R. Bhandarkar 11 and Mr. J.C. Ghosh. To convince oneself of this, one has just to consult a good geographical atlas and remember that circumstances required the messengers to adopt the shortest route possible.

The verses of the Mbh. given below mentionVismupada as lyingon the northerly route followed by pilgrims travelling from Kuruksetra to Mount Gandhamadana:

Esa Sarasvati punya divya caughavati nadi,
Etad vinasanam nama Sarasvatya visam pate. 3.
Etat prabhasate tirtham Prabhasam bhaskara-dyute,
Indrasya dayitam nityam pavitram papa-nasanam. 7.
Etad Vismupadam nama drsyate tirtham uttamam,
Esa ramya Vipasa ca nadi parama-pavami. 8.
Kasmira-mandalan caitat sarva-punyam arindama,
Maharsibhis cadhyusitam pasyedam bhratzonis saha. 10."

(Aranyaparva, Chap. 104, Madras edition)

As here again Visnupada is reached before the Vipasa, it is obvious that it is somewhere to its south. The view that 'not only the Vipasa, 12 but also Kasmira was visible from Visnupada, is based on a wrong understanding of verses 8 & 10 quoted above. It would have been surely their import, if Lomasa, the guide of the Pandavas, had described all the sacred places standing on some high peak like Visnupada. But we know that he has not done so. He merely describes these places in the order in which they come on the way to Mt. Gandharadana. If he says, 'this is Prabhasa', 'this is Visnupada', 'this is Vipasa', 'this is Kasmira', it means nothing more than that Prabhasa is the first item in his itinerary and Kasmira the last, and the Visnupada, the second continuous contents.

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of the Vipasa, is probably at a lesser distance from Prabhasa than Kashmira.

We have seen above that both the Ram. & the Mbh. put Visuspada to the S-E of the Vipasa. The Ram. puts it on the N-Westerly route cross-

Water to the same course of the same of The winds of married standard in the Count appricacy of foundful other, als of popular street or respectively the respective company alternate of appropriate of a est parties out application and description of applications are transferred or the fact the Trage, it is nice that it is in the total and the to the state of the server of the server of the server and the server the server the the first and bedrooms as instruction that exact a be a party out of Chook, to consider or this or this and the first and its mario data recipied and marie and a boundary book a bite to to the entire of the district out of the contract of of the term of the Min. diver tolor morting to to mark ele are positived, and the state of the first of the control among these to Lastinaches non the Marriagno so, white enjoyed fraversion to be stuff-resident accord of antipet absorber, Just . To the standard of the continue of the standard of the stand the commence of the comment of the c the range Time or real comment again and are the result among the solution of the state of was it and erobal belows it shows it is good? the transmission on the section of t one hand of a singular transmission of the break on the of our main that himse the available of the descript to guillate the import, if Lorent, the police of the Renderes, and departies of county places character of one big to the little distance of the second were the good of their medicine to the contract of the state of their to selled they come on the way to the dended thems. It he says, change at able to any at a stift , digitally at a sint , and then or with the small during out all productions during main own, with the same a house of the man we all the second at Service Control of the Control of th of the Minney, is probably at a proper distance true Makes we on be the time the time of the first of the first and and the first termination and the first of the first and the first out northerly route between Kuruksetra and Mt. Gandhamadana. Vismupada must therefore surely be at a point where these two routes intersect somewhere to the S-E of the river Beas. It is mentioned in the 66th chapter of the Vanaparvan also. Here it is a sacred place in the territory between the Serasvati & Drsadvati. If we combine this reference with the conclusion as to its location reached just now, we must without the least possibility of doubt place it somewhere in the hills near Sadhaura, a small toan in the Ambala district.

The territory adjoining Sadhaura, i.e., Kuruksetra is known to have been once ruled by the Tomaras. So it was most probably from this very place that the Iron Pillar was removed to its present site, on the original temple being perhaps destroyed by a raid of the Ghaznavites.

3. We now pass on to our final problem, viz., that of seeing whether the inscription is really posthumous. It must doubtless appear so, if its 2nd verse is translated as follows:

"He, the remnant of the great zeal of whose energy, which utterly destroyed (his) enemies, like, (the remnant of the great glowing heat) of a burned out fire in a great forest, even now leaves not the earth though, he, the king, as if wearied, has left the earth, and has gone to the other world moving in (bodily) form to the land (of paradise) won by (the merit of his) actions, (but) remaining in (this) earth by (the memory of his) fame." 14

I do not, however, regard this translation as correct. In my opinion, the word 'pratapa' is syntactically as much connected with 'khinnasyeva narapateh' and 'pranasita-ripor yatnasya' as with 'santasyeva huta-bhujah' and, therefore, the correct rendering of the verse should be as follows:-

"He whose pratapa, the remnant of that energy which destroyed the enemies, does not even now leave the earth like the heat (pratapa) of an ash-covered fire (that burns out a forest), or like the glory (pratapa) of a monarch who, though bodily gone to another world won by his actions, still revains on the earth by his fame."

Thus translated, the verse gives no ground for the statement that the insc. is posthumous. All that it asserts, and that of course in a very poetical and beautiful way, is that his supremacy and unequalled prestige at the time of incising the record were the result of a number of successful battles in the past in which he uprocted and destroyed his enemies.

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FOOT-HOTES

- 1. Ep. Ind. Vol. XII, p. 315 ff and Vol. XIII, p. 133ff. For the theory see also R.C.Majumdar's History of Pengal and Ep. Ind. Vol. XIV, pp. 568-371, and Dacca Review, Vol. X, 1920-21, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
- 2. Arch. Sur. Ind. Rep. 1927-28, pp. 186-189.
- 3. Visnu Purana, Bk. IV, Chap. 24 and Vayu Purana, Chap. 99.
- 4. That he could not have been probably younger than this is shown by his friend the Vidusaka having recognized the parivrajaka Yogasiddhi as the Prince's nurse Vinayandhara as soon as he set his eyes upon her. The Vidusaka was most probably of the sume age as his master.
- 5. See Ep. Ind., XV, 41, and J. A. S. B. 1924, p. 58.
- 6. Malaviya Commemoration Volume, p. 207, Extract G.
- 7. Ibid. pp. 189-212.
- 8. According to the Karna-parvan the Vahlikas were the inhabitants of the Panjab. Their outlandish character is shown by Karna's diatribe against them.
- 9. For a similar interpretation, see Dr. Vogel, Momoir of the Arch. Sur. of India., No. 22, p. 44.
- 10. Malav. Comm. Vol., pp. 189ff.
- 11. Indian Culture, Vol. I, p. 515, and Vol. III, p. 512.
- 12. Ibid.
- 13. P. P. S. Sastri's Madras edition.
- 14. The translation is by Mr. D.B.Diskelkar. It is not materially different from that of Fleet.

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Sri R. P. Sundara-raman
(J. of Ind. His., Vol. 16, p. 152)

One of the chief difficulties in the way of accepting that Late Dr. Fleet's suggestion (318-319 A.D.) for the epoch of the Gupta era is the synchronism of Samudragupta and the Ceylonese king Meghavarma, which latter monarch is known to have reigned from the 835th to the S62nd year after the Eirvana of Buddha or from 291 (835-544) to 318 (862-544) A.D. The problem can be solved in the following manner:

No. 18 of Fleet's 'Gupta inscriptions' states that a certain

Kumaragupta was ruling in Malava year 493 or 436-437 A.D. Let us assume
that this Kumaragupta is the same who is mentioned in the Saranatha
inscription of G.S. 154. One of the years between G.S. 149 (the last
date for Scandagupta) and G.S. 157 (the earliest date for Budhagupta)
must then be 456-457 A.D.

Now No. 19 of Fleet's 'Gupta inscriptions' is dated in G.S. 165, which year would correspond to 436-437 +(165 - 149 to 157) or 444 to 453 A.D. As it was only in 450 A.D. that the 12th lunar day of the broght half of the month of Asadha fell on a Thursday, as stated in the inscription, we get the equation G.S. 165 = 450 A.D.: whence the epoch of the Gupta Era is easily deduced to be 450 - 165 = 284-285 A.D. This is exactly the epoch that satisfies, to the greatest extent, the synchromism mentioned in the first paragraph.

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THE IDENTITY OF THE GUPTA AND THE VIKRAMA ERA

Dhirendra by Nath Mookerji

(J. Ind. Hist., Vol. XVIII, Pt. I, pp. 64 to 69)

Recently a copper-plate insc. has been found at Gokak in the Belgaum Diat. of the Bombay Presidency, published by N+Lakshmi Marayana Rao in Ep. Ind., XXI, 289-292. It has "Jambu-khanda-ganasthaya jnana-darsana-tapas-sampannaya Arya-nandyacharyaya", i.e. grants to Acarya Aryanandin of Jambu-khanda by Adhiraja Indra-nanda, son of Vijaya-nandaMadhyamaraja of Sendraka family. He was the favourite of Rastrakuta-nvaya-jata-sri-sri-Dejja-maharajasyalhi-match (?). The grant was made in 'Vardhamanasya Saniana-santatavalyuptayikanam rajnam astasu varsa-sastesu panca-catvarimsad-agresu gatesu", i.e. when 845 years of Aguptayika kings had expired. The Aguptayika kings belonged to the spiritual lineage of Vardhamana, the 24th Tirthankara of the Jainas.

Sri L. Rao places the Aguptayika era with Maurya Candragupta (313 B.C.), i.e. in 845 - 313 = 532 A.D. and remarka that 'considering the palaeography of the recoed, the date appears to be somewhat too early. It did not strike him to consider these Aguptayika kins to be the early Imperial Guptas. On Fleet's epoch of Gup. Era, the date should be 319+845= 1164, which is too late.

The meaning of Aguptayikanam rajnam seems to mean 'in the reckoning of those king whose names end in -gupta — an expression similar to "Sri-samyutanam Guptanwayanam nrpa-sattamanam rajye" of Udayagiri Cave Insc. of G.Sam. 106, written by a follower of Jina. This is not true of Maurya kings — only Candragupta Maurya's name ended in -gupta — whereas it is true of the Imperial Guptas.

Various types of evidence proves that the era introduced by the Gupta Vikramaditya is the well known Vikrama Era of 58 B.C. By this the Gokak plate comes out to be 845 - 57 = 788 A.D., and this date of Dejja falls exactly within the period A.D. 757 to A.B.812 proposed for Jejja or his brother by Keilhorn, while editing Jejja's grandson Parabala's insc. dated (Vik.) Sam. 917 = 861 A.D.

From Palaeographic considerations the date of the Gokak plate should belong to the 8th cent. Mr. Rao has shown that the characters of the plate resemble the Aihole Insc. of Pulakesi (A.D. 654) and that Pulakesi's material

of all delegant of Person Contract of the Contract of the last estimated by the state of the desired product of the state of the stat to be an indicate and to the property of the standard of the s dependent of the second of the conference of the forest of the try wind the of Jenter-dutie by adding to Indus-mante, too of Video reside efferment to a feeding a feeding. He was the developing of the an direction (f) determination and amaticular tensor in a service of the contraction of t v ceratour ment or manufactoristicatoristicatoristica e-material accommunities to at to huser the name the offer the rest of the course was not deriverying hear employed. The Agriculation his epublicative to to jet all to manifestive of Vertillands . The Mich Tariffestive of Manifestive of I. the places the appeleption or with theory and it is Corton total advances los s.a. 200 I Ett - 365 at . s.a. (. 0.5 fin) the principality of the remood, the date expense to be prevented coming. It will not strain bits to sometimes there appropried to be to the essily imported discher, in Floor a speck of Cur. Its, the dest shall no signed that within in too lete.

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Pulakesi's maternal uncle's name was Senananda. This resembles the names Vijayananda and Adhiraja Indrananda of the Gokak plate. Acc. to Dr. M.H.Krishna of Mysore Univer. the palaeography of Gokak plate belongs to about 700 A.D. In Svatambera it is stated that Candragupta went to Sravana Belgola in Mysore in company with Bhadrabahu I. Acarya Bhadrabahu I was pontiff from 156 to 170 years after Mahavira. Next Acarya was Sthulabhadra, 170 to 219 after MV, and died the same year in which the last Nenda king was slain by Cendragupta & Cenakya - 49 years after the death of Bhadrabahu I. Hence Candragupta of Jain tradition could not be Maurya. Moreover, Chandragupta Maurya did not leave the crown and become an ascetic, as such an important event is not mentioned by any Greek ambassador in the Maurya court. In reality it was Upangi Acarya Bhadrabahu II who was pontiff from 54 to 31 B.C. (Vik. 4 to 27) with whom the Gupta monarch Candragupta I Vikramaditya, after installing his son Yuvaraja Samudragupta to the throne, repaired to Sravana Belgola. Dr. Fleet rightly remarked "Bhadrabahu Svamin (of the insc.) came after an interval of unspecified duration but plainly a long time after the Sruta kevalin Bhadrabahu. He is undoubtedly Bhadrabahu II, the last but one of the Minor Angis (Upangi), becoming pontiff in 53 B.C. (IA. Vol. XXI, pp. 156-160 & Ep. Ind. IV, pp. 22-28). We know that according to all Jain tradition Vikramaditya was the follower of the Jain Acarya Siddhasena. The reason why the Jainas honour so much (Candragupta I) Vikramaditya and exclusive-ly use his era in their books is now plain.

Epigraphic evidence :-

The elder brother of King Jejja, grandfather of the Rastrakuta king Parabala, after defeating Karnata soldiers obtained the Lata kingdom. Jejja's son was Karkaraja who put to flight king Nagavaloka and inveded his home. Karkaraja's son was Parabala who was ruling the land and put up the insc. in Sam. 917 (Vide his Pithari pillar insc. in Bhopal). Gauda king Dharmapala (9th cent.) married Parabala's daughter Ralladevi. Hence Parabala's insc. is evidently dated in V.S. 917 (A.D. 861) as admitted by all, the date being Caitra Sudi Sukre: Friday, 21st March, A.D. 861, acc. to which Jejja and his elder brother should have to be placed in Lata between V.S. 814-869 (A.D. 757-812, Keilhorn). But Keilcould not get any evidence for it.

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In N. India Dasaratha is pronounced Jasaratha. Hence Dejja of S.I. is Jejja of N.I. The interval between the dates of the inscriptions of Dejja end Parabala (assuming some era) is 917 - 845 = 72 years, quite nubural for 3 generations. Jejja's elder brother defeated thousands of Karnata soldiers with their array of elephants and obtained Lata country. The Gokak plate registers grant to Acarya Jambukhanda (acc. to Reo = Jamkhandi, not far from Gokak in Lata country) after which the Jain Gana took its name. Moreover, the seal of Adhiraja Indrananda of the Gokak plate bears the fig. of an elephant. Hence it clearly follows that Jejja's elder brother defeated Karnata soldiers with their array of elephants and obtained Lata. Hence Dejja of the plate = Jejja of the pillar insc., or perhaps they were brothers. Dejja's date G.E. 845 = A.D. 788 falls within A.D. 757 to 812, the date proposed for Jejja and his brother by Keilhorn.

Govinda III of the Imperial Rastrakuta dynasty of Manyakheta ruled from Saka 713 (A.D. 791) to A.D. 815 and created his brother Indraraja viceroy of Lata or S. Gujerat. Dr. D.R. Bhandarkar's improbable surmise is "As Jejja's brother (unnamed) is said to have defeated Karnata soldiers and obtained Lata, he seems to have been Indra, eldest brother of Govinda III" (Ep. Ind. Appendix, p. 401 fn. & Ind. Ant. II, 239-240). If Jejja is Govinda III, then his son Amoghavarsa (c. A.D. 815 to 877) is Karkeraja, which is impossible for Karkeraja's son Parabala was ruling in V.S. 917 (A.D. 861) which falls in the reign of Amoghaversa I. Thus Amoghavarsa I should be considered identical with Parabala. From an unpublished insc. with D.R. Bhandarkar (J.B. Br. As. Soc., Vol. IX, p.4, 'Gurjaras') Govinda III defeated his northern Gurjara rival Nagabhata II early in 9th cent. Evidently, after his flight from Bhinmal, Nagabhata made Kanauj the capital of the Pariharas. Govind III (A.D. 791-815) is therefore Kerkaraja who put to flight king Nagaloka or Nagabhata II of the Imperial Curjara Pratiharas of Kanauj who was ruling in V+S+ 872 (A.D. 815) and died in V.S. 890 (853 A.D.) acc. to Prabhavaka Caritra. Govinda III created his brother Viceroy of Lata which he may have got as ancestral dominion from his father Dhruva, Sri Vallabha Iddhe-tejas (c. A.D. 780-791) who is therefore Jejja, And Jejja's unnamed brother is then Dhruva's elder brother Govinda II (and not Indra as supposed by Bhandarkar, c. A.D. 775-780). Dejja may be the colloquial corruption of the other name of Dhrava, vis., Iddha-tejas --- the S. languages do

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Non delte 715 (a. J. 701) to d. D. 818 and quested his brother living Terror of bute on 5, engaged, 20, 3,4, Surdander's Agrestidade of to "Ag Journal for brother transpart to the bound a latter all all all all and a latter a latter and a latter a Here and satisfied bets, in their to have been heart been willing in weinde 1417 (No. 15d. Appendix, p. 601 in 15 15d. 5th. 21, 585.0 If he had a developed not held near the challenger of the state of without to vote but he cated daths (\$10 . 5.4) the . 5. Vet and the I applied to the Constraint boreforms of bloom I soundstock swill on the trace that the trace of the second of sale in the cast, "veldently, after the Ciffe the Con the sale of the rade line of the control of the Territories live in the target the line at the line of the line of the angle of the part of the part of (1.0. this embedded in V.s. 200 (878 2.0.) was to treblaced a large to the second of the second to tested to the form of the bedown III assessed to encombact content and the father survey, the verticals that we to A.O. superior land in the colors follow and william conseque to a all armine databation and in year offer, to Western D. I. S. Carletten to required to the second to the second to the to

From the Jaina Harivemsa we know that Krishna's son (Dhruva) Sri Vallahh was reigning in Saka 705 (A.D. 783) and was also a contemporary of Indrayudha of Kanauj. Dharmapala of Gauda deposed Indrayudha and placed Cakrayudha on the throne of Kanauj about the beginning of 9th. cent. Thus Dhruva or Iddha-tejas alias Dejja was reigning from c. A.D. 780 to 791 and Dejja's date, G.E. 845 (= V.E. 845) = A.D. 788 falls exactly during the reign of Dhruva.

'Dejja' and 'Jejja' are identical, hence it follows clearly that Gupta year 845 of Dejja Maharaja and (Vikrama) Semvat 917 of Parabela are dated in the same era, i.e., the epoch of the era introduced by the Gupta Vikramaditya is identical with the Vikrama era of 58 B.C.

Palaeographically also it follows that the year 845 of the Aguptayika kings, or the same thing as Gupta kings, must fall in the 8th cent. Thus Fleet's epoch of G.E. is in error and consequently the epoch of the Gupta era is identical with that of the Vikrama era, viz., 58 B.C.



